

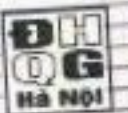
NGUYỄN THỊ CHÍ (CHUYÊN VIÊN)
KIỀU HỒNG VÂN

Ôn tập và kiểm tra tiếng Anh

PHỔ THÔNG TRUNG HỌC

Quyển 12

English



NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

NGUYỄN THỊ CHI (Chủ biên) – KIỀU HỒNG VÂN

ÔN TẬP VÀ KIỂM TRA
TIẾNG ANH
Quyển 12
(In lần 3)

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

LỜI NÓI ĐẦU

Các em học sinh và các bậc phụ huynh thân mến!

Với mục đích giúp các em làm quen với các bài Test của chương trình tiếng Anh lớp 12 và đạt kết quả tốt trong các bài kiểm tra cũng như các kỳ thi, chúng tôi biên soạn cuốn sách này theo cuốn "Tiếng Anh 12" (hệ 3 năm) của Nhà xuất bản Giáo dục.

Sách dùng cho học sinh lớp 11 với mọi trình độ trung bình, khá và giỏi.

Sách gồm có:

+ 7 bài kiểm tra 45' cho trình độ đại trà để củng cố lại kiến thức sau mỗi hai đơn vị bài học trong sách giáo khoa. Một số bài tập đánh dấu sao dành cho học sinh khá, giỏi.

+ Giữa học kỳ I có 2 bài kiểm tra cho trình độ đại trà 60' và 2 bài kiểm tra nâng cao 90'.

+ Hết học kỳ I và cuối năm có 3 bài kiểm tra 60' và 3 bài kiểm tra nâng cao 90'.

+ 4 bài luyện thi tốt nghiệp PTTH 90' dành cho mọi trình độ trung bình, khá và giỏi.

Mỗi bài kiểm tra đều có đáp án và biểu điểm để các em có thể tự đánh giá trình độ của mình, đồng thời các bậc phụ huynh cũng có thể kiểm tra cho con em mình. Chúng tôi tin rằng cuốn sách này sẽ rất bổ ích trong quá trình học tập và ôn luyện của các em. Cuốn sách còn có thể dùng làm tài liệu tham khảo cho các bạn đồng nghiệp.

CÁC TÁC GIẢ

PHẦN ÔN TẬP VÀ KIỂM TRA

TEST 1 (45')

(Lessons : 1 + 2)

I. Chọn đáp án thích hợp để hoàn thành các câu sau. (1,5đ)

1. Do you mind the cooking?

- a. doing b. to do c. for doing d. to doing

2. They gave looking for her when it grew dark.

- a. out b. up c. in d. away

3. She is one of those who money.

- a. enjoys to spend b. enjoys spending
c. enjoy to spend d. enjoy spending

4. May I watch the game we are having lunch?

- a. while b. during c. between d. just

5. I spend half a year this boat.

- a. to build b. built c. building d. with building

6. I have never had any liking for cape, ...?

- a. have I b. haven't I c. did I d. didn't I

II. Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc. (1,5đ)

1. Her (interesting) include swimming and reading.

2. Great opera (sing) of the world can be heard at the Sydney Opera House.

- *3. In developed countries unemployed people can get (employ) benefit.
- 4. (wrap) paper is decorated paper that is used to cover presents.
- *5. The thing I hate (much) about being unemployed is the (boring).

III. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc (2đ)

- 1. We got tired of (wait) for the weather (clear) and finally decided set out) in the rain.
- 2. The football teams continued (play) even though it began (snow).
- 3. If we leave now, we can drive half the distance before we stop (have) lunch.
- *4. My children enjoy (allow) (stay up) late when there is something special on T.V.

IV. Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa của câu không thay đổi (1đ)

- 1. I've lost interest in going to the same places all the time.
I'm fed up
- 2. She didn't find our funny story amusing.
She wasn't amused
- 3. Staying at home is better than going to see that film.
I'd rather
- 4. My brother likes pointing out my mistakes.
My brother is fond

V. Điền giới từ thích hợp vào chỗ trống. (2đ)

- 1. Henry is excited leaving India.

2. He was surprised her action.
3. The little girl soon got bored her new toys.
4. Both she and her husband are work. They are trying to look for new jobs.
- *5. her qualifications and experience, she would seem to be ideally suited the job.

VI. Em hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và đánh dấu vào bên cạnh các câu ở phía dưới bài đọc: (T) cho các thông tin đúng và (F) cho các thông tin sai. (2đ)

Sydney is Australia's most exciting city. The history of Australia begins here. In 1788 Captain Arthur Phillips arrived in Sydney with 11 ships and 1624 passengers from Britain (including 770 prisoners). Today there are about 3.6 million people in Sydney. It's the biggest city in Australia, the busiest port in the South Pacific and one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

There are over 20 excellent beaches close to Sydney and its warm summer climate and cool winter have made it a favourite city for immigrants from overseas. There are three things that make Sydney famous: its beautiful harbour, the Sydney Harbour Bridge, which was built in 1932 and the Sydney Opera House, which was opened in 1973.

1. About two thirds of the people from Britain who arrived in Sydney in 1788 were prisoners.
2. Sydney is the biggest city in the South Pacific.
3. Immigrants from overseas like Sydney only because of its excellent beaches.
4. The Sydney Opera House is one of the things that make Sydney a famous city.

TEST 2 (45')
(Lessons: 3+4)

I. Tìm tính từ của những từ sau (1đ)

- | | |
|--------------|-----------|
| 1. consider | 5. suburb |
| 2. creation | 6. region |
| 3. recognize | 7. effect |
| 4. hill | 8. wealth |

II. Viết lại các câu sau, sử dụng từ nhấn mạnh "it" cho những từ in nghiêng (1,5đ)

1. England won the World Cup *in 1966*.
2. John is leaving for Oxford *tomorrow*.
3. You met *Mr Perkins* at the party last night.
4. *I* told the police about the robbery.
5. Germanic language forms the basis of modern English.
6. *English* is the language of international business, research and science.

III. Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc. (1,5đ)

1. A great (various) of wild ducks live on a (true) elegant lake in St James' s Park.
2. Paris has such famous (attract) as the Lowore and the Eiffel Tower.
3. English is the (office) language on one-fifth of the land area of the world.
- *4. It's (honest) of you to say that. You know it isn't true.
5. English tends towards (simple), which is its strength.

IV. Kết hợp các câu sau, sử dụng đại từ quan hệ. (2đ)

1. This is Kensington Garden. Every visitor from abroad admires it.
2. We listened to a speech last night. It was informative.
3. They climbed Mount Rainier last year. It is in the state of Washington.
- *4. Sally lost her job. That wasn't surprising.
5. We heard the music at the concert last Sunday. We enjoyed it.
6. I took a picture of the rainbow. It appeared in the sky after the shower.
- *7. I received two job offers. I accepted neither of them.
8. Oxford is a great university. It is known all over the world.

V. Chọn một từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành câu. (1đ)

1. The museum is the (farther, farthest) away of the two buildings.
2. We visited Belgrade, (that, which) is the capital city of Yugoslavia.
3. The film at the Centre Theatre is a (boring, bored) one.
- *4. The school offers courses in every (imaginable, imaginary) subject.

VI. Sắp xếp các câu sau thành bài hội thoại hợp lý (1đ)

- a 1. I'm really thinking of my future. I haven't been able to find a job.
- a 2. What do you do?
- c 3. I want to go to the New Town.
- b 4. I'm a graduate from the university.

5. Why?

6. Oh, you'll be able to find a job there.

VII. Chọn những từ cho sẵn để điền vào chỗ trống (2đ)

few, between, hard, as, language, hardly throughout, later,
a few, invented, made, like

Zamenhof (1) a new language called "Esperanto" to improve understanding (2) people of different countries. He showed Esperanto to his friends to find out what they thought about it. (3). in the same year, he went to study at a university in Moscow. He wanted to improve Esperanto. Zamenhof's friends then worked very (4) to spread the new (5) They tried to persuade school (6) the world to teach it. However, only (7) people to day speak Esperanto because more and more people use English (8) a foreign language.

TEST 3

(Lessons: Review 1 + 6)

I. Cho đúng dạng của động từ trong ngoặc (2đ)

1. After (read) this article, you will give up (smoke).
2. Ask him (come) in. Don't keep him (stand) at the door.
- *3. Don't all of us want (love) and (need) by other people?
4. I (never hear) a song that (interest) me so much as the one I heard last night.

II. Chọn đáp án thích hợp để hoàn thành các câu sau. (1,5đ)

1. Knowing that the weekend had come, Peter felt like
a. relaxed b. to relax c. relaxing d. being relaxed
2. That man can tell us where
a. does John live b. John lives c. John living d. is John living
3. The visitors found the little girl's stories very
a. amuse b. amused c. amuses d. amusing
4. He went to a seaside resort because he was on windsurfing.
a. keen b. fond c. interested d. enjoyed
5. is a popular sport in Britain.
a. The horse racing b. Horse racing
c. The horse races d. Horse races
6. The teacher told the boys to stop.....
a. play b. played
c. playing d. being played.

III. Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc. (1đ)

1. There are always (region) differences in every country.
- *2. What kind of job (qualify) do you have? The manager asked the (apply).
3. Vietnamese has got considerable (borrow) from Chinese.

IV. Kết hợp câu, dùng đại từ quan hệ thích hợp (1,5đ)

1. Jack loves his parents' house. He was born in that house.
2. The man had been driving all day. He was tired and wanted to stop.
3. Isaac Newton was an English scientist. He was born in 1642 and died in 1727.

4. I don't like stories. They have unhappy endings.
5. They rowed across the Atlantic. This had never been done before.
6. There's a canteen. Students usually have lunch in the canteen.

V. Điền một từ thích hợp vào mỗi chỗ trống. (2đ)

Mark Twain is a famous (1) writer. His name was Samuel Langhorne Clemens and "Mark Twain" was his (2) Samuel Clemens was born in a small town (3) the Missowi river in the USA. The boy had many friends at (4) and when he became a writer, he described them in his stories (5) Samuel was twelve, his father died and the boy began to work and learned the profession of a printer. Samuel always (6) to be a sailor and when he was twenty he found work on a river boat. After some time he left the boat and went to live in California. Here he began to write short (7) under the name of Mark Twain. He sent them to newspapers. The readers (8) his stories very much.

VI. Viết tiểu sử của Katherine Mansfield, dùng thông tin cho sẵn (2đ)

1. Born: 1888; place of birth: New Zealand.
2. Came to England in her twenties, rest of her life spent in Europe.
3. Married twice; first marriage unsuccessful.
4. 1915: death of her younger brother in France. Made a deep impression on her.
5. 1918: married John Middleton Murry, a critic, who encouraged her writing.

- * 6. Works: short stories, some about her childhood and her brother, all describe everyday life.
- *7. 1920s: her best known collections of stories published, eg. "The Garden Party", 1922.
- 8. Died: 1923, Fontainebleau, France, after a long illness.

BÀI KIỂM TRA GIỮA HỌC KỲ I (số 1)

Thời gian: 60 phút

I. Hãy điền một từ thích hợp vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau: (2đ)

Joyce Lewis is only 17 and she has just got her pilot's licence. She is (1) country's youngest girl pilot. "How do you feel, Joyce? I asked her (2) her test. "Wonderful!" Joyce cried. "I enjoy flying more than (3) in the world. I can't imagine letting a week pass without (4) some of my time in the (5) "What started you flying?" I asked. "I just love travelling in planes. I started learning to fly (6) I was very young." "Would you consider (7) as a career?" "I might, but I've got to (8) my school exams first".

II. Hãy dùng thì thích hợp của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành những câu sau: (1đ)

1. I like (cook), but I also enjoy meals out at restaurants.
2. He used (talk) about the value of good education when he was younger.
3. I wish it would stop (rain).
4. Most of the Earth's surface (cover) by water.

5. I'll never forget (meet) the President. It was a wonderful experience.
6. Jane enjoyed (work) for Brinkman.
7. I don't know where Mary is. You (see) her?
8. My father is very keen on (take) photographs of wild animals.

III. Kết hợp những câu sau dùng đại từ quan hệ which hoặc that: (2đ)

1. My father bought a motorbike. The motorbike costs two thousand dollars.
2. I lost a watch. It was invaluable.
3. The books belong to Anna. They are on the table.
4. I was sitting on a chair. It suddenly collapsed.
5. Shakespeare wrote plays. People have enjoyed them for four centuries
6. They are the postcards. I sent them from Australia.
7. That is the magazine. I got it for you yesterday.
8. The house has been built in the forest. It doesn't have electricity.

IV. Những từ in nghiêng ở mỗi dòng trong đoạn văn sau bị sai về mặt ngữ pháp, hãy sửa lại cho đúng và viết vào chỗ trống bên phải: (2đ)

My hobby is *collected* stamps. When I was still a 1.
 baby, my mother began to *collecting* for me. Of course 2.
 she did not let me *touching* the stamps until I was 3.
 old enough not to spoil them. I remember *that which* 4.
 was on my 13th birthday that she first *putted* them 5.
 into my hands. They *are* in four fat books, but since 6.
 that time, I *added* three more, so that now I have 7.

the biggest collection than any of my friends. 8.

V. Hãy điền một giới từ thích hợp vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành những câu sau: (1đ)

1. I'm afraid I'm not very good animals.
2. This town is famous..... its hand - woven carpets.
3. She must be fed up eating potatoes every breakfast.
4. Are you interested working for us?
5. I was bored listening to his talk.
6. He's fond driving fast cars.
7. I'm sorry breaking the disk.
8. We are all surprised her success.

VI. Hoàn thành những câu sau theo cách hợp lí: (1đ)

1. I'm very afraid
2. These are the books
3. If you don't stop smoking
4. The weather in the North the South.

VII. Chọn đáp án đúng trong ngoặc để hoàn thành những câu sau: (1đ)

1. I liked the T-shirt, (which / that) he was wearing.
2. Please remember (to lock / locking) the door on your way out.
3. She is very keen (on / at) listening to classical music.
4. I'll do the shopping when I've finished (to clean / cleaning) my room.
5. We don't like that film. It is very (bored / boring).
6. It's the English irregular verbs (it / that) cause me a lot of difficulties.

7. I'm surprised (at / with) you forgetting your schoolbag like that.
8. Would you like (to come / coming) to the beach with us tomorrow?

BÀI KIỂM TRA GIỮA HỌC KỲ I (số 2)

Thời gian: 60 phút

I. Hãy dùng một giới từ + động từ trong ngoặc ở thì thích hợp để hoàn thành bức thư sau: (2đ)

Dear Lynn,

Thank you (1 send) me the photos of John. I'm sorry. (2 not write) before but I've been very busy. My job is taking a lot of my time at the moment. In fact I'm thinking (3.leave). I'm not really interested (4.sell) clothes any more. I liked the job at first but now I'm fed up (5. say) the same things to everyone - you know, how beautiful the clothes are, etc. I'm also tired (6. stand) all day in the shop. Do you think I should look for a new job? It's a big decision to take. I'm a bit afraid (7. be) unemployed. I know I'm good (8.sell) things but the employment situation is difficult at the moment. What's your advice?

Hope to hear from you soon.

Love,
Mark.

II. Hãy dùng từ (cụm từ) gợi ý sau để viết thành câu hoàn chỉnh: (1,5đ)

1. We / start / learn / English / 3 years ago.
2. I / not like / drink coffee / milk.
3. She / tired / do / same work / every day.
4. It / the car / cause / accident.
5. The Amazon / the Nil / two long / the world.
6. I / borrow / a motorbike / my uncle's.

III. Điền một từ hoặc một cụm từ thích hợp vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành những câu sau: (2đ)

1. I saw Harry arrive, but I don't remember leave.
2. A shop which sells books is
3. This is the school I used to go to.
4. I'm afraid of home alone at night.
5. Did you off the electric heater before you left?
6. It's the dog bit me yesterday.
7. Are you in reading stories by Jack London?
8. England is than Russia in area.

IV. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau, sau đó đặt câu hỏi theo gợi ý và trả lời: (1đ)

No one can persuade Mrs. Kent to give up her job even though she's having health problems. We can't even get her to cut down on her working hours. Mrs. Kent says that she is fed up with staying at home and watching TV all day. Working makes her healthier. She enjoys working so much that she refuses to retire and to take it easy. I admire her for dedicating to her work, but I also want her to take care of her health.

1. Anyone / persuade / Mrs. Kent / give up / her job?

TRUNG TÂM THÔNG TIN THƯ VIỆN

LC / 1232

2. What / Mrs. Kent / fed up?
3. What / Mrs. Kent / enjoy / do?
4. What / writer / want / her / do ?

V. Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành những câu sau: (1,5đ)

1. Jack doesn't mind at night. (WORK)
2. My sister is at cooking than I am. (GOOD)
3. Don't go to see that play. It is very (BORE)
4. Rose married a businessman. (SUCCESS)
5. Her uncle is a on that ship. (SAIL)
6. My brother is very in listening to pop and rock music. (INTEREST)

VI. Hãy chọn đáp án đúng để hoàn thành những câu sau: (1đ)

1. He couldn't go far because he was afraid of
 A. to fly B. flying C. be flying D. being flying
2. I'm worried taking my oral exam.
 A. about B. that C. of D. to
3. The crowd at a football match are often
 A. excite B. excited
 C. exciting D. being excited
4. I like the game is easy to play.
 A. it B. ϕ C. what D. which

VII. Hãy hoàn thành những câu sau sao cho chúng có nghĩa tương tự như các câu cho sẵn: (1đ)

1. The play is very interesting.

We are.....

2. I finished my work more quickly than Maria did.

Maria didn't

3. Could you please open the window?

Would you mind?

4. I lived in London once, but I don't any more

I used

BÀI KIỂM TRA GIỮA HỌC KỲ I NÂNG CAO (số 1)

Dành cho học sinh khá giỏi

Thời gian: 90 phút

I. Hãy cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành những câu sau: (1đ)

1. I like (play) tennis but I wouldn't like
(play) with her. She's such a bad loser.

2. It is difficult for Western people to get used to
(eat) with chopsticks.

3. You (drive), please. I don't like (drive) at
night.

4. John was tired of (sit up) all night.

5. While I (swim) yesterday afternoon, someone stole
my clothes.

6. I'm terribly sorry I forgot (post) your letters.

II. Hãy chọn từ thích hợp điền vào chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau: (1đ)

delivered	delivering	designed	get	having
opening	pushing	shut	to pull	to push

Postmen have stopped (1) letters to the newhouses in our area. They object to the letterboxes on the front doors. They hate (2) letters through them, because the letterboxes snap (3) If you try (4) a letter through, you can't (5) your fingers out! You try pushing a letter into one of these boxes and see what happens! You quickly regret (6) tried! They have been (7) to stop burglars (8) your front door from the outside.

III. Kết hợp những câu sau dùng đại từ quan hệ which hoặc that: (2đ)

1. They are the postcards. They arrived yesterday.
2. That's the building. We passed by it.
3. His best film was about the life of Uncle Ho. This film won several awards.
4. The window overlooks the garden. It is broken.
5. Here is a photo. The photo shows my house.
6. They are the shops. I got these from them.
7. The house is for sale. It has the green shutters.
8. Sarah couldn't come to the party. This was a pity.

IV. Hãy hoàn thành những câu sau theo cách hợp lí: (1đ)

1. My favourite films are those
2. You should take regular exercise instead of
3. I've given up
4. We expect by the end of next year.
5. I'm tired of
6. Jack remembers when he was a small child.

7. I'll stop lending you money if
8. It is the bad storm that

V. Đọc đoạn văn sau, viết T (True) cho mỗi câu đúng và F (False) cho mỗi câu sai dựa theo nội dung của bài: (1đ)

In the world today there are more than 350 million people speaking English as their first or native language. Another 350 million speak it as a second language. No one knows how many people speak it as a foreign language. Chinese is the only language with more speakers than English. This is because of the huge population of China, more than one billion people. English is the native or official language on one - fifth of the land area of the world. It is spoken in North America, Great Britain, Australia, and New Zealand. In South Africa and India it is one of the official languages.

- 1. More than 350 million people speak English as their first or second language.
- 2. We know exactly the number of people speaking English as a foreign language.
- 3. There are more people speaking Chinese than English.
- 4. More than one billion people speak Chinese as their native language.
- 5. English is used as the native or official language on 25% of the land area of the world.
- 6. In Australia and New Zealand people only speak English as an official language.
- 7. Only in Great Britain English is used as the first language.

..... 8. Indians speak English as their first language.

VI. Điền một giới từ thích hợp vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành những câu sau: (1đ)

1. You are perfectly capable making your own bed, I would have thought.
2. Carol doesn't have a very good relationship her sister.
3. Many young people become addicted drugs through ignorance.
4. Helen had great admiration her history teacher.
5. I often dream seeing you again.
6. Children usually get bored reading long books.
7. Billy is a famous singer and he says coffee is bad his voice.
8. Maria is very keen working with computer.

VII. Hãy tìm lỗi sai ở những câu sau và sửa lại cho đúng: (2đ)

1. Tom is very good at his family.
2. I'm fed up you telling me what to do.
3. Don't forget finding out how many are coming on Saturday.
4. Many people have stopped to smoke because they are afraid that it may be harmful to their health.
5. The letter it arrived this morning contained bad news, I'm afraid.
6. I got used to cook my own food when I had to leave alone.
7. Watching the same programme every night is bored for children.

8. Tonny finished the test more fastly than all of us.

VIII. Hãy chọn đáp án đúng để hoàn thành những câu sau: (1đ)

1. Peter finished..... two of his published compositions before his twentieth birthday.

- A. write B. to write C. writing D. written

2. My brother doesn't have a job. He's

- A. lonely B. sick C. unused D. unemployed

3. English people are of their literature.

- A. proud B. interested C. keen p. famous

4. I'm very disappointed her.

- A. on B. in C. of D. at

5. My TV, ... , has broken down twice already.

- A. I bought last month B. that I bought last month
C. which I bought it last month D. Which I bought last month.

6. Where have you been? I've been trying..... you for nearly an hour.

- A. Phone B. to phone C. phoning D. for phoning

7. She used to be much shorter than her mother; now she's taller than

- A. she B. she's C. she does D. she is

8. Everything you told me about him is true.

- A. that B. it C. what D. that which

BÀI KIỂM TRA GIỮA HỌC KỲ I NÂNG CAO (số 2)

Dành cho học sinh khá giỏi

Thời gian: 90 phút

I. Hãy cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau: (1đ)

My sister..... (1. play) in her first piano recital this evening. I'm looking forward to (2. hear) her (3. play), but I know she's worried about (4. forget) the right notes and (5. make) a fool of herself). I (6. tell) her just (7. relax) and (8. enjoy) herself.

II. Hãy điền một từ hoặc một cụm từ thích hợp vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành những câu sau: (2đ)

1. As soon as Laura finished the joke, everyone burst out laughing.
2. The book that I her birthday is one I enjoyed very much myself.
3. I prefer eating at home at restaurants.
4. I'm very sorry you down.
5. That's the magazine arrived this morning.
6. People in the South are much more open - hearted in the North.
7. A chair which has arms is
8. Are you on sailing ?

III. Chọn đáp án đúng trong ngoặc để hoàn thành những câu sau: (1đ)

1. Sorry I'm late, I had to stop (to pick up / picking up) the children from school.

2. What was the name of the person (that / which) bought your old car?
3. Have you considered (to buy / buying) a microwave oven?
4. (Whatever / Which ever) you do, don't press this red button.
5. I'm bored (with / of) staying at home all day.
6. Mary was late yesterday, (which / that) was unusual for her.
7. I'm looking forward to (hear / hearing) from you.
8. It was an (excited / exciting) football match: Vietnam beat Thailand three nil.

IV. Hãy dùng những từ (cụm từ) gợi ý sau để viết thành câu hoàn chỉnh: (2đ)

1. It / the house / build / 1911.
2. You / fond / walk / the rain / without / wear / raincoat?
3. He / most interesting boy / I / ever meet.
4. Australia / country / kangaroos / koalas / still find.
5. You / like / spend / free time / play tennis / me?
6. If / give up / smoke / your health / better / better.
7. We / bored / do / same thing / every day.
8. Sam Son / a beach / good / swimming.

V. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và trả lời những câu hỏi bên dưới..... (1đ)

Mr. Black is over sixty now, but he enjoys recalling his high school days. He remembers being chosen by his classmates as "Most Likely to Succeed" when he was a senior. His best friend was chosen as "Least Likely to Succeed", and he is now the president of an electronics company. Once in a while when they get together, they have a good time looking through the high school yearbook and laughing at the way they looked then. They

reminisce about acting in school dramas and playing on the basketball team. They remember being serious men who knew how to have fun. They congratulate themselves on achieving more than they had thought when they were eighteen.

1. What does Mr. Black enjoy doing?
2. Was Mr. Black chosen as "Most Likely to Succeed" or "Least Likely to Succeed"?
3. Who is Mr. Black's best friend now?
4. What do Mr. Black and his best friend congratulate themselves?

VI. Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành những câu sau: (1đ)

1. The little village is very quiet and (PEACE)
2. His story is very We are at hearing it. (AMUSE)
3. Try an aspirin. You'll feel better. (TAKE)
4. Julia sings more than Susan does. (BEAUTY).
5. Do not give up because of If you work hard, you will eventually (FAIL / SUCCESS)
6. She went on even though it was late. (WORK)

VII. Hãy ghép nửa câu ở cột A với nửa thích hợp ở cột B: (1đ)

- | A | B |
|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| 1. We are bored | a. of disturbing you. |
| 2. We are worried | b. of having a long walk. |
| 3. I'm afraid | c. with washing the dishes every day. |
| 4. We are surprised | d. about missing the early train. |
| 5. I'm keen | e. at finding you in. |
| 6. I'm tired | f. in reading detective stories. |

7. We are interested g. on cycling around the town.
8. I'm fed up h. with playing cards every night.

VIII. Dùng từ gợi ý (chữ in hoa) viết lại những câu sau sao cho nghĩa câu không thay đổi: (1đ)

Ví dụ: It is an event I would rather forget

WHICH It is an event which I would rather forget.

1. I have read all of her books but one.

WHICH There is only I have not read.

2. Dave is sorry he didn't go to university.

REGRETS Dave..... university.

3. We hope the next exercise won't be as difficult as this.

EASIER We hope the next exercise this.

4. I don't want to argue with you any more.

TIRED I'm with you.

TEST 4

(Lessions : 7+8)

I. Tìm 1 từ thích hợp để điền vào chỗ trống. (1,5đ)

1. Darwin is the English biologist, ... theory of
is famous throughout the world
2. L. Pasteur, who discovered a for rabies was a
French scientist.
3. A person who studies philosophy is a
- * 4. We can only a guess what man will be
in the future.

II. Cho đúng dạng của động từ trong ngoặc (1,5đ)

Nick (spend)¹ two weeks in London next month. He (never, be)² to England before so he (look)³ forward to his visit. He (plan)⁴ to stay at a youth hotel as it (be)⁵ convenient and not very expensive. While in London Nick (visit)⁶ all the museums, supermarkets, galleries and other places of interest.

III. Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa của câu không thay đổi. (2đ)

1. That's the room. The meeting is held there. (Kết hợp câu, dùng "where")
2. Man was shorter than he is today. → Man wasn't
3. Robots will take over most jobs in the manufacturing factories. Most jobs
4. It's likely that future man will be different from us.
Future man is likely
5. The test wasn't easy. We did the test yesterday.
(kết hợp câu, dùng "that")
6. Charlotte Bronte wrote Jane Eyre.
(Dùng đại từ nhấn mạnh "It")
7. Michael Faraday was an English physicist. His invention of generation made him famous. (kết hợp câu, dùng "whose")
- * 8. Our fingers are used a great deal in modern life, so they will grow more sensitive.
The more

IV. Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc. (1đ)

1. When a boy, Faraday didn't have much (school).
- *2. If they want to increase output; they will have to (modern) the factory.

3. They hope that their plan will be (success).
4. It's (certain) true that we will live longer in the future.

V. Chọn từ thích hợp để điền vào chỗ trống. (2đ)

Would you like a robot in your house? (1) is now generally accepted that in the future robots will (2) over many of our tasks, especially jobs of repetative nature. But it's doubtful if robots will ever be able (3) any of the more creative types of work. In the home robots might (4) to do the cleaning, table - laying and washing up, but it is considered (5) so far that they will be used to do the cooking - at least not in the near future. Robots in the home might not (6) to do the cooking, plans the meals, and so on. They would be used (7) slaves, freeing people to do more of (8) they wanted.

- | | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| 1. a. this | a. It | c. There | d. That |
| 2. a. take | b. give | c. make | d. do |
| 3. a. do | b. to doing | c. to do | d. doing |
| 4. a. be used | b. used | c. use | d. be using |
| 5. a. like | b. unlike | c. likely | d. unlikely |
| 6. a. be enough creative | | b. creative enough | |
| c. enough creative | | d. be creative enough | |
| 7. a. the same | b. like | c. as | d. alike |
| 8. a. things | b. the things | c. thing | d. a thing |

VI. Dùng từ gợi ý viết thành câu hoàn chỉnh. (2đ)

1. Can / tell / name / English writer / who / "Oliver Twist"?
2. Jame Watt / invention / steam engine / famous / world / Scottish scientist.
3. It / likely / arms / legs / grow weaker / because / tend / less use / them.

4. Hemingway / as one / greatest American writers / this century.

TEST 5

(Lessons: 9 Review 2)

I. Điền một đại từ quan hệ thích hợp vào chỗ trống. (1,5đ)

1. Gulielmo Marconi, ... invention of radio is famous throughout the world, was born in Bologna in Northern Italy, in 1874.
2. That is the school I learnt in my childhood.
3. Do you remember Mrs Goddard, ... taught us history?
4. Mercury, ... is the nearest planet to the sun, is the smallest member of the solar system.
- *5. The person from you got that information is my brother.
6. The museum our class visited last weekend was built in 1805.

II. Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc. (1,5đ)

Many (fame)¹ people did not enjoy immediate (succeed)² in their lives. Abraham Lincoln, one of the (true)³ great presidents of the USA ran for public office 26 times and lost 33 of the elections. Thomas Edison, the (invent)⁴ of the light bulb and phonograph, was believed by his teachers to be too stupid to learn. Albert Eistein, one of the greatest (science)⁵ of all time performed badly in most of his high school courses and failed his college (enter)⁶ exam.

III. Viết lại câu theo chỉ dẫn trong ngoặc. (1,5đ)

1. Stop smoking or you will be ill.

(dùng unless")

2. Waterloo is a city in Austria. Napoleon Bonaparte was defeated in Waterloo.

(Kết hợp câu, dùng đại từ quan hệ).

3. People sometimes call Mercury the morning or evening star.

(Mercury)

4. World population will continue to rise unless we try to reduce it.

(dùng "if")

5. Could I borrow your bike this weekend?

(Would you mind)

6. I don't really want to go on this excursion.

(I'd rather)

IV. Điền một giới từ thích hợp vào mỗi chỗ trống. (1,5đ)

1. Mercury can be seen either sunrise or sunset.

2. If an object is let in the cabin a spaceship, it will float.

3. I'm interested chess but I'm not very good it.

4. It is always day one side Mercury.

5. "King Lear" is Shakespeare, and you will find more his plays the bookcase the corner.

V. Hoàn thành các câu sau. (1đ)

1. Life on earth will be destroyed

2. unless you study harder.
3. Marie Curie, who
4. What will happen if

VI. Chọn đáp án thích hợp nhất cho các câu sau. (1đ)

1. She gives her children everything they want.
a. where b. who c. what d. ϕ
2. Tell me there is anything special that you would like to do.
a. that b. which c. so d. if
3. Will you the door open?
a. allow b. leave c. permit d. give
- *4. Help! -
a. Just a minute b. Moment c. I come at once d. wait on

VII. Hãy đọc đoạn văn dưới đây và đánh dấu đúng (T) hoặc sai (F) đối với các thông tin cho bên dưới. (2đ)

Of the sixth outer planets, Mars, commonly called the Red Planet, is the closest to Earth. Mars, 4,200 miles in diameter and 55% the size of Earth, and 141,000,000 miles from the Sun. It takes this planet, along with its two moons, Phobos and Deimos, 1.8b years to circle the sun, compared to 365 days for the Earth.

For many years, Mars had been thought of as the planet with the man-made canals, supposedly discovered by an Italian astronomer, Schiaparelli, in 1877. With the United States spacecraft Viking I's landing on Mars in 1976, the man made canal theory was proven to be only a myth. Viking I, after landing on the soil of Mars, performed many scientific experiments and took many pictures. The pictures showed that the red colour of the planet is due to the reddish, rocky Martian soil and there is no biological life on Mars.

1. Mars has been nicknamed the Red Planet.
2. It takes longer for Mars to circle the Sun than it takes Earth.
3. Man-made canals were supposedly discovered by Viking I.
4. The planet has got the red colour because of the Martian soil.

BÀI KIỂM TRA HỌC KỲ I (số 1)

Thời gian: 60 phút

I. Hãy dùng thì thích hợp của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành những câu sau: (2đ)

1. I shall never forget (see) her for the first time.
2. If you (press) that button, a receptionist (come) to help you.
3. Edward (sleep) since ten o'clock. It's time he woke up.
4. Did you remember (do) your homework?
5. At first I (enjoy) (listen) to him but after a while I got tired of (hear) the same story again and again.

II. Hãy điền một từ thích hợp vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau: (2đ)

Barbara, the woman (1) works in our office, wanted to phone Mr. Robinson, but she dialled the (2) number. The number she (3) turned out to be the number of a public call box in the street. A man, (4) was passing at the time, heard the phone (5) and answered it. "Is that Mr. Robinson?" Barbara asked. "Speaking", the man answered. It

turned (6) that the man she was speaking to was actually
(7) Robinson and had just happened to be passing the
call box (8) she rang!

III. Chọn đáp án đúng trong ngoặc để hoàn thành những câu sau: (1đ)

1. They are the people (whose / who's) cars were stolen.
2. I remember (visiting / to visit) Vietnam for the first time.
It's a beautiful country.
3. We'll have a picnic (if / unless) of course, it rains.
4. Children usually get bored (of / with) doing the same activity during a lesson.
5. It's likely that everyone (will have / is having) their own car.
5. This is Sophia, (who / whom) is taking over my job when I leave.
7. Laura is used to (eat / eating) with chopsticks.
8. It was an (amused / amusing) story. We liked it.

IV. Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành những câu sau: (1,5đ)

1. Would you mind me your passport, sir? (SHOW)
2. It was very foggy so we drove (SLOW)
3. Are you in talking with him? (INTEREST)
4. L. Paster, whose of a cure for rabies made him
..... , was a French (DISCOVER FAME - SCIENCE)

V. Hãy đọc kĩ đoạn văn sau, đặt câu hỏi theo gợi ý và trả lời: (1đ)

Geoffrey Chaucer was the greatest writer of the 14th century.
He was born in London in the family of a wine merchant. From

the age of 18 he was connected with the Court of the King of England. During his life he visited France and Italy several times. In Italy he got acquainted with the works of Dante, Petrarch and Boccaccio. What they wrote was full of new, optimistic ideas and love of life and had a great influence on his future works, the most important of which was the "Canterbury Tales".

1. Where / Geoffrey Chaucer / born?
2. How many times / visit / France and Italy / his life?
3. Whose works / get acquainted with?
4. What / most important work?

**VI. Hãy hoàn thành những câu sau theo cách hợp lí:
(1đ)**

1. Most of my friends are people
2. I'm fed up
3. If we come late, ...
4. She never wears clothes

**VII. Kết hợp những cặp câu sau đây bằng cách sử dụng
where, which, who, whom, whose, that: (1,5đ)**

1. A woman spoke to me. She was very helpful.
2. They are the children. Their team won the match.
3. She took me to her village. She was born and grew up there.
4. A dictionary is a book. It explains words.
5. He's the boy. I bought this toy for him.
6. Jack knows a man. The man's name is William Blueheart Duckbill, Jr.

BÀI KIỂM TRA HỌC KỲ I (số 2)

Thời gian: 60 phút

I. Hãy dùng thì thích hợp của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành những câu sau: (2đ)

1. She apologised for (borrow) my bicycle without (ask) permission and promised never (do) it again.
2. Mark Twain (know) for his stories about life on the Mississippi.
3. If you can (not turn) the key, try (put) some oil in the lock.
4. Last Sunday while Sandy (clean) out the attic, she (find) her grandmother's wedding dress.

II. Hãy điền that, which, who, whom, whose, where vào chỗ trống thích hợp để hoàn thành những câu sau: (2đ)

1. Louis knows the woman is meeting us at the airport.
2. My brother bought a bicycle is specially designed for long - distance racing.
3. Tobacco is a plant large leaves are used for smoking or chewing.
4. A café is a small restaurant people can get a light meal.
5. The person to Ann spoke could not answer her question.
6. The subject about Dr. Gold spoke was interesting.

7. Sally West, ... work for the deaf made her famous,
has been killed in a car accident.

8. Mr. Green is the man I was talking about.

III. Mỗi dòng ở đoạn văn sau có một từ thừa, hãy tìm từ đó và viết vào chỗ trống cho sẵn ở bên phải. Xem ví dụ dòng đầu (0): (2đ)

Dian Fossey, whose her life story was told in the film 0. her
"Gorillas in The Mist", was an American zoologist who she 1.....
lived among the mountain gorillas of Rwanda for since 2.....
eighteen 3.....
years. The relationship they were built up allowed her to 4.....
observe them in the more detail than ever before. In 5.....
the end, she could be sit safely near adult gorillas and 6.....
their whose children while she was making her rotes. She 7.....
set up the Karisoke Research Centre, one of whose its aims 8.....
was to protect gorillas from poachers that who killed them
for their skins.

IV. Sắp xếp những từ (cụm từ) sau thành câu hợp lí, thêm dấu phẩy (,) nếu cần thiết: (2đ)

1. spot / the accident / is / happened / the exact / this / where.
2. parents / my classmates / just met / the student / one / you / whose/ is in / of.
3. answering / again and again / tired / his / we / of / questions / got.
4. likely / have to / a day / it's / four hours / will / that / only / people / work.
5. who is / sent me / my father / to Ho Chi Minh City / on a business trip / this present / all this week.

6. lend / to be careful / you / I / my motorbike / promise / unless / you / won't.
7. flying / travelling / people / by plane / fear / avoid / who.
8. is available / every week / Time Magazine / in every Country / which / is published / in the world.

V. Chọn đáp án đúng để hoàn thành những câu sau: (1đ)

1. Is that the woman is going with Alicia?
 A. the son of whom B. whose son
 C. that's son D. the son of who
2. I finally finished at 7:00p.m and served dinner.
 A. Cooking B. being cooked
 C. to cook D. to be cooked
3. My sister is very of collecting stamps.
 A. keen B. interested c. liked D. fond
4. If you leave the cake in the oven for too long, it
 A. burns B. burnt
 C. will burn D. will be burning

VI. Đọc đoạn văn sau và trả lời câu hỏi bên dưới: (1đ)

Why did English become the international language? In the middle of the nineteenth century, French was the international language. Then Britain became very powerful in the world. England started colonies in North America and India in the seventeenth century. By 1900 England also had colonies in other parts of Asia, Africa, and the South Pacific. The people in the colonies had to use English. Slowly it became more important than French internationally. After the Second World War, the United

States became very powerful, and even more people began to learn English.

1. Which language was international language in the middle of 19th century?
2. When did England start colonies in North America and India?
3. Where did England also have colonies by 1900?
4. Which country became very powerful after the World War II?

BÀI KIỂM TRA HỌC KỲ I (số 3)

Thời gian: 60 phút

I. Hãy chọn từ thích hợp điền vào chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau: (2đ)

who (× 2) that (× 2)

what (× 2) said told

A fire broke out yesterday afternoon in Mason's department store in River Street. Nobody knows yet (1) caused it, but it may have been an accident. However, the police are looking for two young man (2) were seen running out of the store shortly before it began. They jumped into a car (3) was waiting for them. A witness (4) was walking past the car at the time says he overheard (5) one of the men (6) to the driver. " I didn't hear everything but I'm sure one of the words (7) he said was "bomb" or something like that" the witness (8) the police.

II. Hãy điền một giới từ + động từ trong ngoặc ở thì thích hợp để hoàn thành những câu sau: (2đ)

1. I didn't use (do) my homework until I failed my exams.
2. Dave's bored (go) to the seaside alone.
3. I'm glad I've succeeded (persuade) him to phone her.
4. Are you interested (cycle) to the countryside?
5. I'm sure she'll be looking forward (hear) from you.
6. Joe is tired (work) in the field all day.
7. Don't worry. Some day you will get used (speak) English.
8. I'm sorry (have) to tell you, but I'm afraid you failed your driving test.

III. Hãy dùng những từ (cụm từ) gợi ý sau để viết thành câu hoàn chỉnh: (1,5đ)

1. She / woman / used / sit / next / me / in class.
2. It / likely / everyone / finish / college / university.
3. We / fed up / go shopping / every afternoon.
4. That / resraurant / we / have lunch / yesterday.
5. If you / not go to bed early / not get up early / tomorrow.
6. I / spoke / man / son / a pilot.

IV. Hãy đọc kĩ đoạn văn sau và làm bài tập bên dưới: (1đ)

Human beings have set some very odd records. Each year more and more people try to set new and unusual records. You can read about these in "The Guinness Book of World Records". For

example, there was an American woman who set a very strange record a few years ago. She cut and ate the longest piece of peel from an apple. The peel was actually 52 metres long. Someone else put 49,999 dominoes in a line and knocked them all down. He gently pushed the first domino down in the line. When it fell, it knocked the second domino down, and so on. There was also a student who practised catching grapes in his mouth! After much practice, he caught a grape which someone threw from 73 metres away. He proudly claimed that this was a record.

Những câu dưới đây đúng hay sai với nội dung của bài đọc.
Nếu đúng hãy viết T (True), nếu sai viết F (False)

- 1. The records that people try to set each year are not new but unusual.
- 2. An American cut some apple peel without breaking it.
- 3. The apple peel's length, that she cut, was over fifty metres.
- 4. There was a person who knocked almost fifty thousand dominoes down with a single push.
- 5. The woman who put 49,999 dominoes in a line and knocked them down was an American.
- 6. That person had to push each domino down in a line.
- 7. There was a student who set a record for catching apples in his mouth.
- 8. The student could catch a grape which someone threw from 75 metres away in his hands.

V. Hãy tìm từ ở cột bên phải trái nghĩa với từ chính ở cột bên trái: (1đ)

Ví dụ: EASY: good, difficult, expensive, noisy

Trả lời: difficult.

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|
| 1. EASTERN: | difficulty, drunk, northern, western |
| 2. HAPPY: | quiet, said, sat, unhappy |
| 3. DISLIKE: | like, likely, hate, unlike |
| 4. BORING: | fear, dead, interesting, clever |
| 5. THICKNESS: | clearness, health, thinness, width |
| 6. REFUSE: | accept, except, increase, enjoy |
| 7. SILENCE: | wise, married, noise, noisy |
| 8. EXPORT: | fool, game, hide, import |

VI. Hãy tìm lỗi sai ở những câu sau và sửa lại cho đúng: (1,5đ)

1. I enjoyed the book that you told me to read it.
2. I can't go with you unless I won't get my work finished.
3. He's surprising at receiving her letter.
4. Bob is the kind of person to who one can talk about anything to him.
5. I miss to watch the news when I am travelling.
6. I sit next to a person whose name is Ahmed.

VII. Hãy viết lại những câu sau sao cho nghĩa của chúng tương tự như những câu cho sẵn: (1đ)

1. If someone understands this book, they are cleverer than I am.
Anyone who
2. I'll be happy to give you a lift.
I don't mind
3. Have you got a cheaper watch than this?
Is this ?
4. You can't visit the United States unless you get a visa.
If you

BÀI KIỂM TRA HỌC KỲ I NÂNG CAO (số 1)

Dành cho học sinh khá giỏi

Thời gian: 90 phút

I. Hãy dùng thì thích hợp của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành những câu sau: (1đ)

1. I really dislike (ask) to answer questions in class when I (not prepare) my lessons.
2. Good, everybody's ready. If we (leave) now, we (miss) the rush hour traffic.
3. Because of the bomb scarce, no one (allow) in the building. People were prevented from (open) the front door by a guard who was stationed there.
4. Don't forget (go) to the travel agent's, will you? The plane tickets need (pick up).

II. Ở mỗi dòng trong đoạn văn sau có một từ sai về lỗi chính tả. Hãy gạch chân từ đó và viết từ đúng vào chỗ trống cho sẵn ở bên phải, xem ví dụ (0): (1đ)

Ví dụ:

- | | |
|---|-----------|
| He is thinking of living his job and going to Paris | 0 leaving |
| The police have sat they are looking for a young | 1 |
| man between nineteen and twenty-four who's hair is | 2 |
| red and who was seen with too other men in a | 3. |
| yellow car which was being driven at height speed | 4. |
| along River Street at 4.30 p.m. Yesturday. Anyone | 5. |
| who saw him or has informmation about the other | 6. |
| two men should contact the police imediateley. What | 7..... |
| you tell the police will be cheated confidentially. | 6..... |

III. Hãy điền một từ hoặc một cụm từ thích hợp vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành những câu sau: (2đ)

1. The first time I saw you you answered the door.
2. It's robots will do all of the housework.
3. Mrs. Brown was the first owner dog won three prizes in the same show.
4. She won't come you invite her.
5. This is the exact place an accident two months ago.
6. Hurry up! I'm worried the bus.
7. Are you still tired? Or do you going out for a meal?
8. After ten years with the firm, Black was the only salesman promoted, so he decided to find another job.

IV. Hãy ghép những cặp câu sau sử dụng that, which, who, whom, whose, where, when, thêm dấu phẩy (,) nếu cần thiết: (2đ)

1. The woman arrived at 6.30. She left just before midnight.
2. I went to a shop. It was in Oxford Street.
3. Every neighbourhood in Brussels has small cafés. Customers drink coffee and eat pastries there.
4. I invited ten people to my party. Some of them are my classmates.
5. Summer is the time of year. The weather is the hottest then.
6. The man's wife had been admitted to the hospital. I spoke to him.
7. She's the nurse. I gave the flowers to her.
8. Laura didn't come to class yesterday. This made me surprised.

V. Hãy cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau: (1đ)

For thousands of years, smallpox was a (1. terrible) disease which (2. threat) people in every continent, and every few years there were (3. epidemic) which killed millions of people. It is (4. believe) that the disease began in China and then spread (5. slow) to the other continents. The first (6. know) victim was Rameses V, the pharaoh of Egypt, who showed all the main symptoms of the disease, ... (7. include) the terrible rash, and who (8. die) of it in 1157 BC.

VI. Hãy tìm từ hoặc cụm từ ở cột bên phải đồng nghĩa với từ chính ở cột bên trái: (1đ)

Ví dụ: DISLIKE: different, hate, love, similar

Trả lời: hate

1. LIKELY: loving, possible, probably, similar
2. ODD: also, ancient, borrowed, strange
3. PEACEFUL: broken, quiet, small, noisy
4. POWERFUL: dusty, half empty, poor, strong
5. APOLOGIZE: clapping, praise, say you are glad, say you are sorry
6. CONSIDER: advise, a lot, build, think about.
7. HIRE: borrow, lend, rent, buy
8. NECESSITY: however, neat, need, not look after

VII. Hãy chọn đáp án đúng để hoàn thành những câu sau: (1đ)

1. I can't recall that old movie, but maybe I did many years ago.

- A. having seen B. to see
C. to have seen D. having been seen
2. The people thought he was a bit strange.
A. which he worked with B. with which he worked
C. with who he worked D. he worked with
3. Do you like jazz? You should go to the jazz festival
you like that kind of music.
A. unless B. if C. while D. or
4. I think he will join us, ... ?
A. doesn't he B. don't I
C. won't he D. will he
5. The flood was responsible the crop.
A. for damaging B. to damage
C. damaging D. about damaging
6. People outlook on life is optimistic are usually
happy people.
A. who B. whom C. that D. whose
7. Some people are interested in animals than in other
people.
A. further B. far more C. much D. most
8. This time tomorrow by my swimming pool.
A. I'm relaxing B. I'll be relaxing
C. relax D. I'm relaxed

**VIII. Hãy dùng những từ (cụm từ) gợi ý sau để viết
thành một bức thư hoàn chỉnh: (1đ)**

Dear Sally,

1. I / be / delighted / get / your letter this morning.
2. Congratulations. I hope / you / be / happy / your husband.

3. Unfortunately / I / not be able / come / wedding.
 4. At my age / I not think / I find / journey / easy.
 5. All / same / I love / give you / wedding present.
 6. You / write / tell me / what / you / like / present?
 7. My thoughts / be / with you both / the big day.
 8. not forget / send me / photographs / piece / wedding cake.
- All my love and very best wishes for the future.

Aunt Mary

BÀI KIỂM TRA HỌC KỲ I NÂNG CAO (số 2)

Dành cho học sinh khá giỏi

Thời gian: 90 phút

I. Hãy dùng thì thích hợp của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau: (2đ)

I woke up one Sunday morning and (1. discover) that my sandals (2. miss). I (3. search) high and low for them when my brother (4. rush) into my room

(5. exclaim): "Come quickly! The neighbour's dog. (6. take) all our shoes!". Upon (7. see) the dog, we gave chase. Unfortunately, we could not catch it and to this day, nobody (8. know) what happened to our shoes.

II. Hãy điền một giới từ thích hợp vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành những câu sau: (1đ)

1. She was surprised how cheap the watercolour was.
2. Is he aware how long we have been waiting for the tour to start.

3. When I was at school, I was really bad history.
4. This festival is similar the one in Rio.
5. We were extremely impressed the guided tour.
6. I'm really tired looking at monuments.
7. She was terribly disappointed the journey.
8. This portrait of her is completely different that one.

III. Hãy dùng những từ (cụm từ) gợi ý sau để viết thành câu hoàn chỉnh: (2đ)

1. Alexander Fleming / Scotsman / discover / penicillin.
2. It / likely / people / live / Mars.
3. You / fond / speak English / in class?
4. We / like / live / country / plenty of sunshine.
5. He / speak English / fluently now than / used to.
6. If / weather / bad / we / not go away.
7. I / meet / a boy / father / famous writer.
8. Sister / sometimes forget / turn off / stove / when / finish cook.

IV. Những từ in nghiêng trong đoạn văn sau không được sử dụng đúng dạng. Hãy cho dạng đúng của những từ đó và điền vào chỗ trống phía dưới: (1đ)

People have always had difficulty (1) *predicted* the future. On of the least (2) *succeeding* forecasters was Lord Kelvin, who was President of an organization made up of the most important (3) *science* of the day, called the "Royal Society". The (4) *invent* of the radio in 1895 was one of the (5) *great* achievements of the 19th century, but Kelvin was not (6) *impressing* and simply said "Radio has no future". He went on to make wildly inaccurate claims. Despite these (7) *embarrassed* mistakes, he continued to look into

the future. Shortly before the Wright brothers' (8) *history* flight, he said: "Heavier - than - air flying machines are impossible.

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. |
| 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. |

V. Hãy ghép nửa câu ở cột A với nửa câu tương ứng ở cột B để tạo thành một câu hoàn chỉnh: (1đ)

A

1. Roger Bannister was the first runner
2. There is a musician in England
3. There is an airport in Bolivia
4. The eastern Sahara is the place
5. The worst fire in a single building was the fire
6. The largest ball of string was one
7. The temple of Horyu in Japan is the oldest building
8. Hillary and Tensing were the first climbers

B

- a. who played the guitar without stopping for 128 hours and 21 minutes.
- b. which killed 1,670 people in Canton in 1845.
- c. who succeeded in reaching the top of Everest.
- d. that ran a mile in under 4 minutes.
- e. which is 4,150 metres above sea - level.
- f. where there is the most sunshine.
- g. which is made of wood.
- h. which measured 3.35 metres in diameter.

VI. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và trả lời câu hỏi phía dưới: (1đ)

Samuel Taylor Coleridge, a famous poet, was born in Devonshire in 1772 and educated at Cambridge. In his youth he was strongly influenced by the French Revolution. His first volume of poems was published in 1796. Coleridge was a close friend of Wordsworth and collaborated with him in the "Lyrical Ballads" which included his famous long poem "The Ancient Mariner". After his trip to Germany he translated "Schiller's Wallenstein", and afterwards he wrote two literary critical works: "Lectures on Shakespeare" and the "Biographia Literaria". Coleridge's poetry was tinged with the Romantic love of the mysterious and supernatural. He is known as a poet of genius, a judicious literary critic, a competent translator and theologian.

1. When and where was Coleridge born?
2. When was his first volume of poems published?
3. Who was his close friend?
4. What was his poetry tinged with?

VII. Điền một từ thích hợp vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau: (1đ)

Orca whalas, (1) are black and white, are highly trainable. They are also (2) "killer whales", but trainers tell us (3) these whales are intelligent and sensitive. (4) time, a newly captured male orca refused to eat (5) a long time. Finally, he took a fish from the (6) However, he didn't eat the fish (7) ; he took it to another recently captured whale, a female (8) had also refused to eat, and shared it with her.

VIII. Hãy dùng từ gợi ý viết lại những câu sau sao cho nghĩa câu không thay đổi: (1đ)

Ví dụ: It is an event I would rather forget

WHICH. It is an event which I would rather forget.

1. Jean was the first person I asked for advice

WHOSE

2. Don't take this job if you don't really want it.

UNLESS

3. The girls are excited at the thought of seeing their grandparents again.

FORWARD

4. Do you get on with your next - door neighbour?

WHO

BÀI KIỂM TRA HỌC KỲ I NÂNG CAO (số 3)

Dành cho học sinh khá giỏi

Thời gian: 90 phút

I. Hãy cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành những câu sau, thêm giới từ nếu cần thiết: (2đ)

1. If I (not leave) on the 15th, I (miss) (get) home in time for my mother's birthday.

2. Frank is an environmental conservationist who believes animals should (protect) from hunters. He objects (kill) wild animals for sport.

3. Alice told us that she was tired (wash) dishes every night.

4. I'm surprised that George (apologize) for what he

said. As far as I can remember. I never (hear) him say "I'm sorry" before.

II. Hãy chọn đáp án đúng cho mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau: (1đ)

Ernest Hemingway was born in Oak park, a small town in the state of Illinois. As a boy he was often taken on frequent hunting and fishing trips (1) his father to Michigan, the locale of many of his stories, and (2) he soon got acquainted with the life of the Indians and such virtues as courage and endurance, (3) were later revealed in his fiction. After school Hemingway (4) as a newspaper reporter and then joined a volunteer ambulance unit (5) in World War 1. After the war he came home as a hero. He lived for several years in Paris after that. He joined a group of expatriated American writers who considered (b) a lost generation. In Paris he published "Three Stories and Ten Poems" (1923) and "In Our Time" (1924) (7) his own experiences of life are revealed, and which brought him (8) immediately.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|----------------|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. A. with | B. for | C. by | D. to |
| 2. A. where | B. which | C. that | D. when |
| 3. A. that | B. which | C. who | D. it |
| 4. A. works | B. was working | C. has worked | D. worked |
| 5. A. taking part | B. take part | C. to take part | D. took part |
| 6. A. they | B. them | C. their | D. themselves |
| 7. A. in which | B. in that | C. where | D. at which |
| 8. A. famous | B. fame | C. famed | D. famously |

III. Hãy điền that, which, who, whom, whose, where, when vào chỗ trống thích hợp để hoàn thành những câu sau, thêm giới từ và dấu phẩy (,) nếu cần thiết: (1đ)

1. The success of a shared holiday depends you share it with.
2. I stopped in Maidstone my sister owns a shop.
3. It was the kind of accident nobody was really to blame.
4. Several guests cars were parked outside were waiting at the door.
5. There is hardly a moment I don't think of you, Sophia!
6. There is one person I owe more than I can say.
7. There was nobody left on the train make me suspicious.
8. I waited for him until 6.30 .. point I gave up.

IV. Hãy hoàn thành bài hội thoại sau: (1,5đ)

Receptionist: Good morning, sir Can I help you?

Patrick: Yes, I'd like to book a return flight to Paris.

(1) What ?

R: The cheapest flight? Let me look

(2) How ?

Patrick: I'd like to stay for five days.

R: (3) Will?

Patrick: Yes, I'll be there for the weekend. I'd like to leave this Friday and come back on Tuesday.

R: That's good. If you spend the weekend there, you can get a discount return flight.

(4) It How ?

Patrick: f 70. That sounds very reasonable.

(5) What

R: Morning flights leave London Heathrow every hour from 36.30, Mondays to Fridays.

Patrick: (6) Could

R: The 7.30 flight for this Friday. Certainly, sir. I'll just check availability on the computer.

V. Hãy tìm từ có nghĩa bao hàm những từ kia: (1đ)

Ví dụ: March, May, October, December:

Trả lời: months

1. Jupiter, Pluto, Venus, Mercury:
2. physics, chemistry, biology, botany:
3. England, Vietnam, Canada, Japan:
4. London, Hanoi, Canberra, Washington:
5. interested, excited, bored, surprised:
6. enjoy, forget, stop, finish:
7. spring, summer, autumn, winter:
8. grape, peach, lemon, water melon:

VI. Hãy hoàn thành những câu sau theo cách hợp lí: (1,5đ)

1. I avoid going to restaurants
2. You can't go there on time unless
3. I feel sorry for children whose
4. It's likely that
5. An electrician is a person
6. I thanked my friend

VII. Trong đoạn văn sau có một số dòng có từ thừa, hãy tìm và viết từ đó vào chỗ trống cho sẵn. Với những dòng không có từ thừa, hãy viết (V), xem hai ví dụ đầu: (1đ)

Five years ago, I lived in a very big city far away	O V....
from the small town there where I was born. I had	O. there
a job in a bank there. I have left last year because of	1.....
the pay and working conditions, which they	2.
were not very good. The cost of living there where	3.
was very high. It was very difficult for to me to	4.
make ends meet. I am glad I came back home.	5.
I have been working in a small office here. My salary	
here	6
is about the same but living here is more cheaper than	7.....
in the city. Life that is simpler and bettter in many ways	8.

VIII. Hãy viết lại những câu sau sao cho nghĩa của chúng tương tự như những câu cho sẵn ban đầu: (1đ)

1. A burglar broke into my house last week.

My house

2. Would you like me to phone the police?

I'll

3. It is Alice's job to look after the staff.

Alice's responsible

4. I haven't seen Anne for years.

It's years.

TEST 6
(Lessons: 11 + 12)

I. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc. (2đ)

1. If the earth suddenly (stop) moving around, we all (fly) off it.
- *2. Columbus (gaze) at the land that he (come) so far to seek.
3. When he (get) up yesterday morning the sun (shine) brightly.
4. What you (do) if they don't help you?
- * 5. Don't you know that the bridge has (to close) for repair?

II. Chọn đáp án thích hợp để hoàn thành các câu sau. (1đ)

1. Some of the boys didn't come.
a. whom I invited them c. I invited them
b. who I invited d. when I invited
2. If the storm hadn't swept through they a good crop.
a. will have b. would have
c. would have had d. will have had
- *3. Lots of people yoga to relax
a. give up b. take up c. do d. make.
4. The doctor succeeded the patient's life.
a. when he saves b. saving
c. to save d. in saving

III. Cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc. (1,5đ)

1. She eats too much and now she is (weigh).
2. Although the surgeon did his best, the operation was (success).

3. (prevent) is cheaper and more (effect) than any kind of treatments.
4. (smoke) is very (harm) to our health.

IV. Viết lại các câu sau đây dưới dạng câu điều kiện (1,5đ)

1. The weather is not nice today, so I will not go to the park.
2. George walked to work in the rain and caught a cold.
3. She can't help us because she doesn't feel very well.
4. I won't come to see you because I have no time.
5. Mrs Smith sits around too much; that's why she isn't fit.
6. We came home from our holiday early because we ran out of money.

V. Chuyển các câu sau đây sang thể bị động (1đ)

- * 1. They say that many people are homeless after the flood.
2. The doctor advised him to stop drinking.
3. The farm has bought a lot of new machines.
4. The government will increase the price of wheat exports.

VI. Chọn đáp án thích hợp để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau đây. (2đ)

As a result of years of research, we know that (1) animal fat is bad for our health. For example, Americans eat a lot of meat and only a small amount of grains, fruit and vegetables. (2) their diet, they have high rates of cancer and heart disease. In Japan, in contrast, people eat large amounts of grains and very (3) meat. The Japanese also have very low rates of cancer and heart disease. In fact, the Japanese live longer than anyone else in the world. (4) , as hamburgers, ice - cream, and other high-fat foods become popular

in Japan, the rates of heart disease and cancer are increasing there as well. People are also eating more meat and dairy (5) in other countries such as Cuba, Mauritius and Hungary. Not surprisingly, the disease rates in these countries (6) along with the change in diet.

Everyone wants to live a long, healthy life. We know that the food we eat affects us in different (7) For instance, doctors believe that fruit and vegetables can actually (8) many different diseases, while animal fat can cause disease. We can improve our diet now and enjoy many years of healthy living.

- | | | |
|---------------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. a. too | b. so much | c. too much |
| *2. a. According to | b. Because of | c. owing to |
| 3. a. little | b. a little | c. few |
| 4. a. However | b. But | c. Although |
| 5. a. production | b. products | c. produce |
| 6. a. increase | b. will increase | c. are increasing |
| 7. a. means | b. ways | c. measures |
| 8. a. preventing | b. preventive | c. prevent |

VII. Dịch sang tiếng Anh. (1đ)

Ung thư là một trong những căn bệnh hiểm nghèo nhất. Các nhà khoa học và các bác sĩ đang làm việc tích cực để tìm ra phương thức chữa trị bệnh này.

TEST 7

(Lessons: 13+14)

I. Tìm một từ thích hợp để điền vào chỗ trống. (1đ)

1. There are many species of animals in danger of

2. If man continues destroying his environment, certainly his life will be.....
3. The bodies of dead plants and animals would never..... if there were no bacteria.
4. Thousands of tons of rubbish are dumped in the sea, which makes it

II. Cho dạng đúng của động từ trong ngoặc. (2đ)

The weather (be)¹ terrible lately. It (rain)² on and off for two days, and the temperature (drop)³ at least twenty degrees. It is in the low 40s right now. Just three days ago, the sun (shine)⁴ and the weather was pleasant. The weather always (change)⁵ quickly here. I never know what (expect)⁶. Who knows? When I (wake)⁷ up tomorrow morning, it may (snow)⁸.

III. Viết lại các câu sau sao cho nghĩa của câu không thay đổi. (2đ)

1. Probably someone saw the thief leaving.

Someone might

- * 2. Someone ought to have done this job yesterday.

This job should

- *3. Do ancient cities interest you or not?

Do you find

4. It took me an hour to travel to Cairo, the capital of Egypt.

I spent an hour

5. I made a lot of mistakes because I didn't study carefully.

If I

6. I'm sure that he went to London last Saturday.

He must

7. If it doesn't stop snowing we won't get home.

We won't unless

8. The ship, Mary Celeste was built in 1861.

It was in

IV. Hoàn thành các câu sau. (2đ)

1. The people who

2. if all the forests vanished.

3. How the ancient Egyptians built the pyramids remains a mystery. They might

4. That is the house where

V. Chọn đáp án thích hợp nhất để hoàn thành các câu sau (1đ)

1. Picasso, ... works inspired many artists, lived until he was a ripe old age.

a. who b. which c. whom d. whose

*2. I enjoyed Greece, but I to Spain.

a. had rather gone b. rather went
c. would rather have gone d. have rather been

*3. Even if you cannot stop drinking altogether, at least try to cut

a. off b. down c. up d. out

4. Many Welsh people speak English as their language.

a. home

b. first

c. family

d. mother

VI. Đọc đoạn văn dưới đây và đánh dấu đúng (T) hoặc sai (F) đối với các thông tin cho bên dưới. (2đ)

The Great Pyramid of Piza, a monument of wis-dom and prophecy, was built as a tomb for Pharaoh Cheops in 2720 B.C. Despite its antiquity, certain aspects of its construction make it one of the truly great wonders of the world. The four sides of the pyramid are aligned almost exactly on true north, south, east and west. The ancient Egyptians were sun worshipers and great astronomers, so computations for the Great Pyramid were based on astronomical observations.

The base of the structure has many crossing lines. Scientific study shows that these represent a type of time line of events - past, present, and future.

Was this superstructure made by ordinary beings or it was built by a race far superior to any known today? It is a mystery.

1. The Great Pyramid was constructed as a tomb for the pharaoh
2. The pyramid was built about 2720 years ago.
3. The ancient Egyptians based their computations on astronomical observations.
4. The Great Pyramid is considered one of the seven wonders of the world

BÀI KIỂM TRA CUỐI NĂM (số 1)

Thời gian: 60 phút

I. Hãy dùng thì thích hợp của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành những câu sau: (2đ)

1. If he knew the facts, we (tell) us what to do.
2. Let's hurry up! We must finish (paint) the of fice before ten o'clock this morning.
3. We don't know why Maria is upset, but she (not speak) to us for ages.
4. If we (know) last week that she was ill, we (visit) her.
5. Please don't make so much noise. I (work)
6. Jack has right to know. He ought to (tell) the news immediately. If you (not do) it, I will.

II. Hãy điền một từ thích hợp vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau: (2đ)

Smokers pollute the air. They breathe out 100 times as much (1). as nonsmokers. They breathe it out on their children and on their wives or husbands. Children (2) parents smoke have more breathing and lung problems (3) other children. Among nonsmoking women married to smokers, there are twice as many deaths (4) lung cancer as there are among women married to (5) Men have the right to kill (6) .. by smoking (7) they want to. They do not have the right to kill (8) wives and children by smoking.

III. Hãy dùng những từ (cụm từ) gợi ý sau để viết thành câu hoàn chỉnh: (1,5đ)

1. If / I / be / you / not buy / that bicycle.
2. You / usually bored / read / long books?
3. A farmer / person / work / a farm.
4. He / not drive / carefully as / used to.
5. I / never forget / meet her / first time.
6. They / children / parents / die / three years ago.

IV. Hãy cho dạng thích hợp của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành những câu sau: (1,5đ)

1. Our high - school football team was very about going to the national finals. (EXCITE)
2. Mary opened her book (CARE)
3. Would you like to go with us this afternoon. (SWIM)
4. An speaks good English but Nam speaks it (GOOD)
5. James Watt, whose of the steam engine made him famous, was a Scottish (INVENT)

V. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và trả lời câu hỏi bên dưới: (1đ)

Rudyard Kipling was the first writer who expressed the faith and national pride, the grandeur of the British Empire in the transitional period of the 20th century. Born in Bombay, India in 1865, Kipling was taken to England to be educated at the age of six. But at the age of seventeen he returned to India and became a journalist. He wrote a great amount of prose and poetry. He is a journalist, a poet and later is chiefly known as a novelist. His works greatly deal with sense of organization, faith and national

pride and imperialism. His style is familiar, almost conversational and rhythmic. He won the 1907 Nobel prize for literature.

1. When and where was Kipling born?
2. Where was he educated?
3. When did he return to India?
4. What prize did he win in 1907?

VI. Chọn đáp án đúng để hoàn thành những câu sau:
(1đ)

1. The bus driver was so tired the same route that he asked for a transfer.
A. to drive
B. of driving
C. with driving
D. driving
2. We the game if we'd had a few more minutes.
A. might have won
B. won
C. had won
D. will win
3. The electricity failed while she our dinner.
A. is cooking
B. has cooked
C. was cooking
D. has been cooked
4. The police must try to catch those men drive dangerously.
A. they
B. which they
C. who they
D. Who

VII. Hãy viết lại những câu sau sao cho nghĩa của chúng tương tự như những câu cho sẵn ban đầu: (1đ)

1. John ate too much birthday cake, so he was sick.
If John
2. I think that no city in the world is more beautiful than Paris.
I think Paris

3. A guard was protecting the jewels.

The jewels

4. I don't find it difficult to study late at night.

I'm used

BÀI KIỂM TRA CUỐI NĂM (số 2)

Thời gian: 60 phút

I. Hãy dùng thì thích hợp của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành bức thư sau: (2đ)

Dear Sarah,

I just (1. hear) that my mother isn't very well, and I (2. like) to go and see her. The trouble is I can't take my dog Mick with me. You (3. think) you could be able to look after him for a week? You (4. have) him for a week last year, you remember, and you said he (5. be) no trouble, and got on well with your dog. If you could be able to have him, I could be able to bring him along any time that (6. suit) you. He (7. have) his own bed and bowl, and I (8. bring) enough tinned dog food to last him a week.

Love,

Susan

II. Hãy điền một từ thích hợp vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành những câu sau: (2đ)

1. Sam won't graduate he passes all his courses.

2. We're not keen visiting ruins.

3. The bat is the only animal can fly.

4. A person who studies biology is a

5. If you went by train, you get there earlier.
6. This is the house Shakespear was born.
7. This exercise is difficult than the last one.
8. The guests have been here six o'clock.

III. Hãy tìm lỗi sai ở những câu sau và sửa lại cho đúng. (1đ)

1. I have been looking forward to meet you.
2. We were surprising by the results of the test.
3. If she would eat fewer sweets, she would lose weight.
4. The people who they cheated on the examination had to leave the room.

IV. Hãy chọn từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau (Viết hoa chữ cái đầu nếu cần thiết): (2đ)

agriculturalists/ control/ crisis /dangerously /discovery
develop /economists/ experts /explosion/ seriously

Just about everybody has heard of the population (1) Many experts tell us that the world will soon come to an end if we don't (2) the birth rate. Demographers say that there will be too many people. (3) say that there aren't enough resources. (4) say that there will be too little food. Even though most (5) want to limit the number of people on earth, they do not (6) consider human creativity. In recent years, this world (7) has caused innovative scientists to discover new concepts of using space, (8) new types of industries, and create more productive varieties of seeds and fertilizers.

V. Hãy đổi những câu sau sang dạng bị động: (1đ)

1. They use a computer to do that job nowadays.
2. The children shouldn't have opened that parcel.
3. They are going to build a new hospital just outside of town.
4. Tommy didn't break that chair.

VI. Hãy hoàn thành những câu sau theo cách hợp lí: (1đ)

1. If I were you, ...
2. I spoke to a man whose
3. I might have helped you if
4. We are fed up with

VII. Hãy đọc kĩ đoạn văn và làm bài tập bên dưới: (1đ)

James Cook was born in England in 1728. His parents were poor farm workers. When James was 18, he found a job on a coastal ship. He worked on ship until he was 27 years old, and then he joined the navy. He fought in Canada in a war against France, and he napped some of the eastern coast of Canada. In 1768 King George III made him the captain of a ship and sent him to the Pacific. He was gone for nearly three years. When he returned, he was a national hero.

Hãy dùng những từ (cụm từ) gợi ý sau để đặt câu hỏi, sau đó trả lời.

1. Where / when / James Cook / born ?
2. What / he / do / when / is?
3. Who / parents?
4. What / happen / him / 1768?

BÀI KIỂM TRA CUỐI NĂM (số 3)

Thời gian: 60 phút

I. Hãy dùng thì thích hợp của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành những câu sau: (2đ)

1. Unless you tell me the whole story, I (not be able) (help) you.
2. I would be lonely if I (not have) any friends.
3. Does Dr. John son mind (call) at home if his patients (need) his help?
4. How long you (know) Mrs. Robison?
5. Last Monday while we (watch) an exciting football match on television, the electricity went off.
6. You should listen to other people instead of (talk) about yourself all the time.

II. Hãy điền một giới từ thích hợp vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành những câu sau: (2đ)

1. Pisa is famous its Leaning Tower.
2. I'm sorry being so late. I had to go back for my camera.
3. George is interested taking an art class.
4. Jim should have asked help instead trying to do it himself.
5. The children are excited going to the circus. They are looking forward seeing the elephants, the clowns, the acrobats.
6. I'm bored sleeping and watching T.V all day.

III. Hãy đọc kĩ đoạn văn và làm bài tập bên dưới: (1đ)

CARE was organized in 1945 to help people after World War II. It distributed over 100 million food packages. Mean while, it was starting self-help programs. Today it has development programs in 37 countries. CARE gives equipment and teaches people how to build water systems, roads, schools, houses, and health centres. It also teaches people how to increase production on their farms, how to reforest areas, and now to start small village industries. Doctors and nurses volunteer to go to villages. They provide health care for the people. They also teach people how to improve their health. They train people to provide simple medical care. CARE also provides food for about 30 million people each year; most of them are children. It gives special help when there is a flood, an earthquake, a drought, or a war.

Những câu dưới đây đúng hay sai với nội dung của bài đọc. Nếu đúng viết T (True), nếu sai viết F (False).

- 1. CARE was organized to help people during two World Wars.
- 2. When organized, CARE had development programs in 37 countries.
- 3. If CARE didn't teach people, they wouldn't know how to build schools and houses.
- 4. CARE teaches people to destroy forests.
- 5. Doctors and nurses who work for CARE go to villages without being paid.
- 6. CARE teaches people to protect their health.
- 7. Each year about 30 million children receive food from CARE.
- 8. CARE only gives special help when there is a war.

IV. Ghép những cặp câu sau, sử dụng từ gợi ý trong ngoặc: (1đ)

1. I read about the child. Her life was saved by her pet dog.
(whose)
2. John works hard. Susan works hard. (as as)
3. I was sick yesterday. I didn't go to class. (if)
4. The house was destroyed in an earthquake. I was born and grew up there. (where)

V. Những từ in nghiêng trong đoạn văn sau không được sử dụng đúng dạng. Hãy cho dạng đúng của những từ đó và viết vào chỗ trống cho sẵn: (2đ)

Stephen Crane was an American writer of novels and short stories. His most (1) *famed* novel was the best - selling "The Red Badge of Courage". Born in 1871, the (2) *younger* of 14 children, he was first (3) *interesting* in becoming a professional baseball player. After two years at college, he moved to New York to become a writer. He (4) *marriage* Cora Taylor. He died of tuberculosis at the age of 29. For most of his (5) *living*, he was a newspaper writer or correspondent. He wrote about what he saw and about how people (6) *reacting* to real situations, such as battles and storms. Crane's (7) *written* was important because he wrote with a balance of reality and imagination, and he used irony at the end of his stories. This left a pattern for later (8) *writings*. The reality writing of modern American fiction started with Stephen Crane, and so he is called the "Father of Modern American Fiction".

- | | | | |
|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 1. | 2. | 3. | 4. |
| 5. | 6. | 7. | 8. |

VI. Hãy chọn đáp án đúng trong ngoặc để hoàn thành những câu sau: (1đ)

1. The people about (who / whom) the novelist wrote were factory workers and their families.
2. Sara's dad would have picked her up if I (hadn't forgotten / didn't forget) to tell him.
3. We enjoy (to go / going) to the park on summer evenings.
4. The long journey made me (tired / tiring).
5. I wish the sun (is shining / were shining) now.
6. It is usually better not to (lend / borrow) things, in case they are not returned.
7. Hurry up! They've only got (a little / a few) seats left.
8. The ancient ruins (may have been discovered / may have discovered) as early as 1792.

VII. Hãy viết lại những câu sau sao cho nghĩa của chúng tương tự như những câu cho sẵn ban đầu: (1đ)

1. He won't buy you a palace because he is not a millionaire.
If he
2. I last saw my uncle when I was a schoolboy.
I haven't
3. Peter spent three hours repainting his house.
It took
4. You forgot to lock the door, didn't you?
You didn't ?

BÀI KIỂM TRA CUỐI NĂM NÂNG CAO (số 1)

Dành cho học sinh khá giỏi

Thời gian: 90 phút

I. Hãy dùng thì thích hợp của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành những câu sau: (1đ)

1. If there (be) no oxygen on earth, life as we know it (not exist).
2. Most passengers dislike (have) to sit in small, uncomfortable seats on transoceanic flights.
3. Did you remember to book seats?
- Oh no, I forgot. I (telephone) for them now.
4. Last night Alex (ruin) his sweater when he (wash) it. If he (read) the label, he (not wash) it in hot water.

II. Hãy điền một từ thích hợp vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau: (2đ)

For 60 years Thomas Alva Edison was the world's leading in inventor. Few people realized (1) hard Edinson worked. often 20 hours a day, and that most of his inventions were the (2) of hundreds of experiments. He patented over a thousand inventions that changed our way of (3) , including the mimeograph machine, wax wrapping paper, and improvements (4) the telegraph and telephone. He designed the central power station that (5) the model for the first public electric plant in New York City, (6) electric power for thousands of homes and businesses. Edison was (7) of the earliest inventors of the motion picture

machines. He also perfected the electric motor, (8) made streetcars and electric trains possible.

III. Hãy hoàn thành những câu hỏi dưới đây (1đ)

1. You and I talked with the professor yesterday, ...?
2. The lift isn't working today, ...?
3. Don't open that box, ...?
4. He hardly, ever makes a mistake, ...?
5. You can't play tennis today, ... ?
6. Jill and Joe have been to Mexico, ...?
7. Nobody liked the play, ...?
8. You won't be living for another hour, ...?

IV. Hãy sắp xếp những từ (cụm từ) sau thành câu có nghĩa, thêm dấu phẩy (,) nếu cần thiết: (1đ)

1. take / spare ticket / if / I would / I had / a / to the concert / you.
2. three brothers / married / whom / I have / of / are / all.
3. likely / everyone / abroad / it's / spend / that / their holidays / will.
4. all / listening to / fed / we / story / with / his / are / up.
5. with you / my ankle / I would / I hadn't / if / have / twisted / walked.
6. students / during / suits / this job / who / holidays / to work / want.
7. the book / you / for me / taking / would / to the library / mind / back?
8. the man / we / was stolen / couldn't find / wallet / yesterday / whose.

V. Mỗi dòng trong đoạn văn sau có một từ viết sai lỗi chính tả, hãy gạch chân từ đó và viết từ đúng vào chỗ trống cho sẵn: (1đ)

Ví dụ:

I don't like <u>traveling</u> by air	0. ... travelling
Sugar cane is a kind of grass. It is a relative of corn and	1.
bamboo. No one has ever found a wide sugar plant, so no one	2.
is sure where the plant came from. Scientists think it probably	3.
came from Southeast Asia. Farmers were raising sugar cane	4.
in India by 300 B.C. It reached China before the first	5.
century B.C. and also moved slowly west to Persia. When	6.
the Arabs won a war against Persia, they introduced sugar	7.
throughout the Middle East, Sicily, and Spain. Columbus took it to the New World.	8.

VI. Hãy cho dạng đúng của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành những câu sau: (2đ)

1. It was to see him again. (WONDER)
2. You must tell the Lies will always be in the end. (TRUE - DISCOVER)
3. Maria broke the flowers vase while in the house. (ACCIDENT - PLAY)
4. She spent nights worrying about her boyfriend. (SLEEP)

5. Please give a brief of what you have just read.
(SUMMARIZE)
6. There were fifty in the talent contest. (COMPETE)

VII. Hãy chọn đáp án đúng để hoàn thành những câu sau: (1đ)

1. The mouse family avoided by coming out only when the house was empty and the two cats were outside.
A. catching B. to be caught
C. being caught C. to have been caught
2. Dr. Sales is a person
A. in whom I don't have much confidence.
B. whom I don't have much confidence in him.
C. in that I don't have much confidence
D. I don't have much confidence
3. Had you told me that this was going to happen, I it.
A. hadn't believed B. won't believe
C. don't believe D. would never have believed
4. I have to leave before seven, so
A. leave you B. do you
C. you do D. you leave
5. My brother's not keen pop music.
A. to listen to B. listening to
C. on listening to D. at listening to
6. You better be careful not to miss the train!
A. would B. should C. did D. had
7. Unless you all my questions, I can't do anything to help you.
A. answer B. answered C. will answer D. would answer

8. Have you seen the place the graduation ceremony will be held?

A. in that B. where C. is where that D. which

VIII. Dùng từ gợi ý viết lại những câu sau sao cho nghĩa câu không đổi: (1đ)

Ví dụ: Most cities are cheaper than London

ONE London is *one of the most expensive* cities in the world.

1. She is so busy that she can't come to the party.

COULD If she the party

2. The man with red hair may have caused it.

WHOSE It may have was red.

3. Don't shout at the dog like that.

STOP Please like that.

4. I couldn't keep my eyes open because I was very tired.

SO I was my eyes open.

BÀI KIỂM TRA CUỐI NĂM NÂNG CAO (số 2)

Dành cho học sinh khá giỏi

Thời gian: 90 phút

I. Hãy dùng thì thích hợp của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau: (1đ)

A friend of mine, Judith Nelson, presently (1. work) in the international sales division at an electronics firm. She just (2. return) from a trip to Japan. She (3. ask) to go to Japan because she can speak Japanese. When she was a business student at Boston University, she (4. study) Japanese for four years. She never (5. have) the

opportunity (6. Use) her Japanese until she went to Tokyo last month. While she was there, she (7. speak) Japanese every day and (8. enjoy) every minute of it. She's anxious to return.

II. Hãy điền một từ hoặc một cụm từ thích hợp vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành những câu sau: (2đ)

1. Most of the guests turned up two hours early, ... took us by surprise.
2. Don't worry that Carol is late, she missed the train.
3. The leading comes on automatically, you turn it on.
4. If you'd told me you were coming, ... made something to eat.
5. pay the phone bill today, the phone will be cut off.
6. A person physics is a physicist.
6. I'm fed at home and doing nothing all day.
8. My father tea to drinking coffee.

III. Mỗi dòng trong đoạn văn sau có một từ thừa, hãy tìm và viết từ đó vào chỗ trống cho sẵn, xem ví dụ (0): (1đ)

There is one particular feeling which it I find difficult to express.

0... it....

When I am angry about something, I don't say nothing. Once,

1.....

for example, after I had been bought a very expensive jacket,

2.

I met a friend in a café where who said that the jacket didn't

3.

fit me very so well. I was very annoyed but I said nothing.

4.

I didn't feel like to continuing our conversation.
 My friend 5.
 noticed my own silence and asked me what was
 wrong. I 6.
 couldn't tell him the truth. I began to feel
 like rather 7.
 embarrassed and left without for giving him an
 explanation 8.
 Later I felt rather ashamed of my behaviour.

IV. Hãy ghép nửa câu ở cột A với nửa câu thích hợp ở cột B: (1đ)

- | A | B |
|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. He hasn't forgive her | a. of market stalls. |
| 2. I no longer care | b. in changing her opinion. |
| 3. I'm old enough to look | c. for what she did. |
| 4. She's perfectly capable | d. from a local family. |
| 5. He'll never succeed | e. about what he thinks |
| 6. The square was full | f. after myself. |
| 7. The minibus belonged | g. to a group of tourists |
| 8. They borrowed the car | h. of managing alone. |

V. Hãy hoàn thành bài hội thoại sau: (1đ)

ASSISTANT: Good morning. Can I help you?

CUSTOMER: Yes, I'd like to buy a radio.

ASSISTANT: Certainly, madam. How (1) ?

CUSTOMER: Well, I thought about \$ 50.

ASSISTANT: I see. Do (2)?

CUSTOMER: No, I haven't really decided - but I would like
 a portable one. I'd like to take it out with me.

ASSISTANT:Have (3)

CUSTOMER:Well, I rather like that one. Could (4)?

ASSISTANT:Certainly, here you are.

CUSTOMER:Yes, this is really nice. How (5)?

ASSISTANT:The radio's \$ 49.95. Would (6)?

CUSTOMER:Batteries? Oh, yes please. And could (7)?

ASSISTANT:Sure. They just go in the back here see?

CUSTOMER:Right. Thanks very much. Er Can
(8)?

ASSISTANT:Of course, we accept all kinds of checks.

**VI. Hãy chuyển những câu sau sang cách nói chủ động:
(1,5đ)**

1. I was kept waiting for half an hour by the bank manager.
2. The children's song is being taped by one of the parents.
3. Smith is believed to have left England last week.
4. This scientific theory has now been proved to be false.
5. How many times are the seals fed at the zoo a day?
6. These engines used to be started by hand.

**VII. Hãy chọn từ thích hợp điền vào mỗi chỗ trống để
hoàn thành đoạn văn sau: (1đ)**

advantages bother dangerous destroy fascinated
generation interested mechanical nuclear research

People are (1) by robots. Some of them look like (2)
..... dolls to play with. Most of them look like other machines
of today's high technology. Serious (3) on intelligent
robots began in the 1965 in several countries. Now we are on the

fifth (4) of robots. One of the (5) of robots is that they can work in situations that are (6) or harmful for human workers. For example, the continuous smell of paint has a harmful effect on painters, but it doesn't (7) a robot. Robots can work in (8) power plants and in undersea research stations that might be dangerous for humans.

VIII. Hãy dùng những từ gợi ý dưới đây để viết về tiểu sử của Ernest Heming way, xem ví dụ câu đầu (0): (1,5đ)

0. 1899. born Illinois, America.

Ernest Heming Way was born in 1899 in Illinois, America.

1. father = doctor; he = second of six children.

.....

2. 1918: Leave country; work as driver, Italy; badly wounded.

.....

3. 1919: return America; 1921: married.

.....

4. 1992: begin writing career; stay Paris same year.

.....

5. 1954: Win Nobel Prize.

.....

6. very ill later in life, return live America until death 1961.

.....

BÀI KIỂM TRA CUỐI NĂM NÂNG CAO (số 3)

Dành cho học sinh khá giỏi

Thời gian: 90 phút

I. Hãy dùng thì thích hợp của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành những câu sau, thêm giới từ nếu cần thiết: (1đ)

1. Mario spent all month (prepare) for the tennis match, but in spite (practise) for many hours each day, he (lose) the match to Ivan.
2. I (not feel) better now if you hadn't talked to me about my problem last night.
3. Had they realized the danger, they (do) it differently.
4. Mrs. Thompson is always willing to help, but she (not want) (call) at home unless there is an emergency.

II. Mỗi dòng trong đoạn văn sau có một lỗi sai về mặt ngữ pháp, hãy gạch chân lỗi sai đó và chữa lại cho đúng vào chỗ trống cho sẵn, xem ví dụ (o): (2đ)

Nowadays a lot of important inventions *carried* out by 0 are carried

scientists worked for large industrial firms.

However, there

1.

are still opportunity for other people to invent various things.

2.

In Britain there is a weekly television program me who

3.

- attempts to show all the various devices which people recently invent. 4.
- The people organizing the programme receive informations about 5.
- 700 inventions a year. New ideas can still develop by 6.
- private inventions. However, it is important considering these 7.
- questions: Will it be worked? Will it be wanted? It it new? 8.

III. Hãy điền một giới từ thích hợp vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành những câu sau: (1đ)

1. Alice is responsible locking all the doors and windows
and making sure all the lights are turned off she leaves work in the evening.
2. Please don't touch anything the police arrive.
3. We are bored this play.
4. These apples are different the ones you bought yesterday.
5. I'm interested improving my communication skills.
6. We didn't have to wait the train. It arrived time.

IV. Hãy cho dạng đúng của từ in hoa để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau, xem ví dụ (0): (1đ)

Linda de Vere Hardy, who died last week, was not at all a (0) conventional woman of her generation. In the 1920s she was (1) to learn to fly, and became the first woman to become a fully (2) pilot. Her solo (3) from

London to Delhi was one of the greatest (4) of the early days of aviation. Her (5) to Angus Hardy took place after the end of the Second World War. With his (6), she wrote a number of detective stories in the 1950s that achieved great (7) In 1962, her husband's tragic (8) in a car crash ended her literary career, and she spent the rest of her life on an isolated island off the coast of Scotland.

- | | | |
|--------------|--------------|------------|
| O Convention | 1. Determine | 2. Qualify |
| 3. Fly | 4. Achieve | 5. Marry |
| 6. Encourage | 7. Popular | 8. Die |

V. Hãy chọn ở cột bên phải từ trái nghĩa với từ gốc ở cột bên trái: (1đ)

Ví dụ: HATE: dislike, love, miss, forget

Trả lời: love

- | | |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. DIFFICULTY: | ease, easy, easily, same |
| 2. FALSE: | gentle, nice, slow, true |
| 3. HAPPINESS: | impossible, saddle, sadness, sure |
| 4. HANDSOME: | empty, happy, much, ugly |
| 5. INCREASE: | answer, leave out, reduce, refuse |
| 6. SHORTEN: | long, lengthen, northern, widen |
| 7. PATIENT: | energy, hungry, impatient, owing |
| 8. USELESS: | urge, usage, useful, young |

VI. Hãy ghép những cặp câu sau sử dụng từ gợi ý trong ngoặc: (1,5đ)

1. They don't understand the problem. They won't find a solution. (if)
2. Jim built his own house. He designed it himself. (not only but as well)

3. I enjoyed talking to the people. I had dinner with them last night. (whom)
4. I don't know what happened to him. I don't care. (neither nor)
5. I try hard to play the guitar. I don't seem to improve. (although)
6. We were late. We missed the first act of the play. (so that)

VII. Hãy chọn đáp án đúng cho mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau: (1,5đ)

Almost a hundred thousand people (1) and a half million homes destroyed as a result of an earthquake in Tokyo in 1923. The earthquake began a minute before noon when the inhabitants of Tokyo (2) their midday meals. Thousands of stoves (3) as soon as the earth (4) to shake. As a result, small fires (5) everywhere and quickly spread. The fire engines were prevented (6) to help because many of the road (7) open. It was impossible to use fire fighting equipment as most of the water pipes (8) Consequently, over ninety per cent of the damage (9) by fire rather than by the collapse of buildings. Most of those (10) were not killed in the earthquake itself but in the fires which followed. If the earthquakes had occurred at night while people (11) , far fewer (12)

- | | |
|-----------------------|---------------------|
| 1. A. had been killed | B. were killed |
| C. have been killed | D. would be killed. |
| 2. A. cooked | B. were cooking |
| C. would cook | D. had cooked |
| 3. A. overturned | B. were overturned |
| C. overturning | D. had overturned |

- | | |
|-------------------------|--------------------|
| 4. A. began | B. was beginning |
| C. used to begin | D. beginning |
| 5. A. were breaking out | B. would break out |
| C. have broken out | D. broke out |
| 6. A. from going | B. to go |
| C. for going | D. he went |
| 7. A. had cracked | B. cracking |
| C. crack | D. were cracking |
| 8. A. would burst | B. had burst |
| C. have burst | D. used to burst |
| 9. A. caused | B. was causing |
| C. causing | D. was caused |
| 10. A. who died | B. died |
| C. they died | D. dying |
| 11. A. would sleep | B. have slept |
| C. had slept | D. were sleeping |
| 12. A. died | B. would die |
| C. had died | D. would have died |

VIII. Dùng từ gợi ý viết lại những câu sau sao cho nghĩa câu không đổi: (1đ)

Ví dụ: We won't go away if the weather is bad.

UNLESS We won't go away unless the weather is good.

1. Ali didn't study hard so he failed his exams.

WOULDN'T

2. The dog that chases our cat belongs to those people.

WHOSE

3. I can't cook as well as my mother does.

BETTER

4. John's parents are making him study hard

MADE

ĐỀ LUYỆN THI TỐT NGHIỆP (Số 1)

Thời gian: 90 phút

I. Hãy dùng thì thích hợp của động từ cho trong ngoặc để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau: (2đ)

My name is Walter Sullivan and I (1. be) born in America. I (2. speak) French pretty well and a little Japanese. I (3. study) French right now. My sister, Margret, ... (4. write) a letter to a friend of hers in South America. Her friend (5. be) an engineer. He (6. speak) Spanish. He (7. study) English now, but he (not speak) English very well.

II. Hãy hoàn thành các câu sau, dùng 1 từ hoặc 1 cụm từ: (1,5đ)

1. This is the restaurant I used to have lunch with my friends.
2. If there a storm, the crop would have been good.
3. My sister is bored the dishes every day.
4. If the world continued to increase, we would not have enough food for all people.
5. I spoke to a boy father is a famous scientist.
6. Life on earth destroyed unless nuclear tests stop.

III. Dùng dạng thích hợp của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau: (1,5đ)

1. He's from Paris. He speaks(France).

2. My sister is a (good) cook than I am.
3. Are you interested in (speak) English?
4. Edison was a famous American (invent).
5. Can you drive a bit more (slow) please?
6. You must be (care) when you open the door.

IV. Đọc đoạn văn sau và làm bài tập bên dưới: (1,5đ)

Is English a good international language? It has more words than any other language. The grammar is simpler than in the other major languages. However, English spelling is difficult. Foreigners all have trouble in spelling English. So do native speakers! Since 1880, people have invented over fifty artificial languages. No one speaks them as a native language. However, none of them has ever become popular. Some people don't want to study English, but it is the international language. There is no way to change that now.

Dùng các từ / nhóm từ gợi ý để đặt câu hỏi và sau đó trả lời:

1. Which / language / have / more / words / other / language?
2. Native speakers / have / trouble / spell / English ?
3. How many / artificial languages / people / invent / since 1880?

V. Hãy hoàn thành những câu sau sao cho chúng có nghĩa tương tự như các câu cho sẵn: (2đ)

1. The Persians invented windmills around 1500 years ago.

Windmills

2. We will miss the train if we don't hurry up.

Unless

3. He drives more carelessly than he used to.

He doesn't

4. I usually spend thirty minutes watering the flowers every day.
It usually takes

VI. Hãy tìm lỗi sai ở những câu sau và sửa lại cho đúng: (1,5đ)

1. That is the man whose his daughter won the spelling bee.
2. If you came yesterday evening, you would have met Laura.
3. I used to watching TV a lot when I was little.
4. This exercise is much more easier than the others.
5. The children are very boring and they don't know what to do.
6. How much stamps does your sister have?

ĐỀ LUYỆN THI TỐT NGHIỆP (số 2)

Thời gian: 90 phút

I. Dùng thì thích hợp của động từ cho trong ngoặc để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau: (2đ)

Alice is 18 years old and she (1. come) from England. She is now in Hanoi and (2. study) Vietnamese. She (3. come) to Hanoi in January so she (4. be) there for six months. Alice says she likes Hanoi very much. She likes (5. go) shopping and (6. cycle) around the town. Next month she (7. go) to Ho Chi Minh City to meet a friend from England. Alice hopes she (8. receive) many letters from England.

II. Hãy hoàn thành những câu sau theo cách hợp lý: (1đ)

1. Our sources of energy will soon end unless
2. A person who is a biologist.

3. I'm very fond of
4. If I were you, ...

III. Dùng dạng thích hợp của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau: (1đ)

1. My sister speaks English very (fluent).
2. Conversation is one of the most enjoyable forms of (entertain).
3. Smoking is very (harm) to our health.
4. Ernest Hemingway was a famous (write)

IV. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và trả lời các câu hỏi bên dưới: (2đ)

UNICEF, the United Nation Children's Fund, serves the children of the world. It serves children of all races, nationalities, religions, and political systems in more than 100 developing countries. Its purposes is to help provide a better life for children and their mother. It gives both long-term assistance and emergency help. This program is very necessary. Today 800 million humans live in conditions of poverty and hopelessness. Two - thirds of them are children and mothers of small children. Four - fifths of these children have no regular health services. Nine out of ten are not protected against childhood diseases. One hundred million do not have enough of the right foods. Most of the drink impure water. Unsafe water is one of the reasons millions of people die every year.

1. Does UNICEF serve children of all religions in developing countries?
2. What is UNICEF'S purpose?
3. How many people in the world today live in poor and hopeless conditions?

4. What is one of the reasons millions of people die every year?

V. Hãy điền một từ thích hợp vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau: (2đ)

Smoking causes lung cancer. Lung cancer is the number one (1) among men. Ninety percent of the people (2) get lung cancer die. Smokers have six (3) as much cancer (4) the mouth, tongue, and throat (5) nonsmokers. Smokers have twice as (6) heart disease. Smoking give (7) breathing problems. It harms the stomach. Smoking (8) one million early deaths in the world every year.

VI. Viết lại những câu sau sao cho nghĩa của chúng tương tự như những câu cho sẵn ban đầu: (1đ)

1. Mary walked to work in rain so she got wet.

If Mary

2. Mum doesn't speak English as well as Dad.

Dad speaks

3. A child can understand the problem.

The problem

4. The last time I saw Rose was three years ago

I haven't

VII. Hãy ghép những cặp câu sau, sử dụng từ gợi ý trong ngoặc: (1 đ)

1. The woman's purse was stolen outside the supermarket. The police came to question her. (whose)

2. I'm in a hurry. I won't stay to dinner. (if)

3. Maria speaks Vietnamese fluently. Jane speaks it more fluently. (not as as)

4. The hotel was very comfortable. We stayed in it for a week.
(where)

ĐỀ LUYỆN THI TỐT NGHIỆP (số 3)

Thời gian: 90 phút

I. Hãy dùng thì thích hợp của động từ cho trong ngoặc để hoàn thành những câu sau: (2đ)

1. Last night when I (do) my homework, the light (go) out.
2. If I (be) a bird, I (not live) in a cage.
3. I can't go because I (not finish) my work yet.
4. Most people know that oil (float) on water. If you (pour) oil on water, it (float).

II. Hãy điền vào mỗi chỗ trống một giới từ thích hợp: (1đ)

1. They are all tired having a long walk.
2. I'd like to hold the next meeting 20th October. Will that suit you?
3. I'm bored playing computer games all day.
4. We swim the river every day in summer.

III. Dùng dạng thích hợp của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành các câu sau: (1đ)

1. In part of the country the (employ) situation is terrible. As many as 20% of the working population is without a job.
2. Do you really enjoy (work) at night?
3. Our experiment was very (success).

4. Einstein is one of the greatest (science) in human history.

IV. Hãy đọc đoạn văn sau và làm các bài tập bên dưới: (2đ)

Dr. Martin Luther king, Jr. won the Nobel peace prize in 1964. Dr. King was awarded the peace prize for helping Americans change unfair laws against African - American people. He organized many peaceful mass demonstrations throughout the Southern United States and in Washington, D.C. Dr. King developed his ideas through his own experience, as well as through reading books by the American writer Henry David Thoreau and the Russian writer Lev Tolstoy. He especially admired the example of Mahatma Gandhi, who had successfully led a nonviolent revolution to free India of British rule. At 35 years of age, Dr. King was the youngest man to ever receive the Nobel Peace prize

A. Dùng các từ / nhóm từ gợi ý để đặt câu hỏi và sau đó trả lời: (1đ)

1. When / Dr. King / win / Nobel / peace prize?
2. What / he / organize / Southern United States / Washington, D.C.?

B. Những câu sau, đúng hay sai với nội dung bài đọc. Chọn câu trả lời T (đúng), F (sai): (1đ)

1. Dr. King led a nonviolent revolution to free India of British rule success fully.
2. Dr. King was the youngest man to receive the Nobel Prize.

V. Hãy điền một từ thích hợp vào mỗi chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau: (2đ)

Although the world's energy resources have taken many millions of years to produce, we (1) quickly beginning to

exhaust these (2) Recently a UN committee reported that the world's oil and gas supplies (3) last about 100 years if used carefully. The report stated that (4) would be enough oil and gas (5) a century only if the present (6) could be controlled. If the demand continued to grow, the report said that fuel supplies would (7) for less than forty years. According to the report, governments must now take steps to control the amounts of fossil fuel (8) are used.

VI. Hoàn thành những câu sau sao chúng có nghĩa tương tự như các câu cho sẵn: (1đ)

1. The postman was bitten by our dog.

Our dog

2. Carol is overweight because she eats too much chocolate.

If

3. No one in the class is taller than Dave.

Dave's the

4. That factory is producing more and more pollution.

More and more

VII. Dùng các mệnh đề quan hệ hoặc điều kiện để hoàn thành những câu sau: (1đ)

1. A mathematician is a person

2. If there hadn't been a storm, ...

3. That is the library

4. We would take better care of people if

ĐỀ LUYỆN THI TỐT NGHIỆP (số 4)

Thời gian: 90 phút

I. Hãy dùng thì thích hợp của động từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau: (2đ)

His name is Robert Jordan. He (1. be) an engineer. He (2. be) an engineer for seven years. He now (3. Work) in a factory in Sydney. Australia. He likes (4. play) baseball. He (5. go) to play baseball twice a week at an amateur baseball club in the town. Last month he (6. go) to Hawaii for two weeks. He (7. stay) in a hotel by the sea and (8. swim) a lot.

II. Hoàn thành các câu sau, dùng 1 từ hoặc 1 cụm từ: (2đ)

1. A musician is a person music.
2. Mercury is the smallest of the Sun's family.
3. All our beautiful forests will be destroyed we do something to preserve them.
4. I came back to the house I was born and grew up.
5. Our farm got more machines if the crop hadn't been a failure.
6. I'm fed up the same thing every day.
7. Marie Curie, ... of radium made her famous, was a French physicist.
8. They treat women equally than people in the North.

III. Dùng dạng thích hợp của từ trong ngoặc để hoàn thành những câu sau: (2đ)

1. We started (study) English three years ago.
2. He is the (fat) person I've ever met.
3. Do it (care) or you'll feel sorry afterwards.
4. She is very (help).
5. Do you know a good (paint) to paint my house?
6. I have an (invite) to a party tonight.
7. She's keen on (play) cards.
8. They come from Cairo. They are (Egypt)

IV. Đọc đoạn văn sau và làm các bài tập bên dưới: (2đ)

Tropical rain forests are found in the Amazon region of South America, Central America, Africa, and South and Southeast Asia. Rain forests are very important to the world's climate. The Amazon rain forest alone receive about 30 to 40 percent of the total rainfall on the earth and produces about the same percentage of the world's oxygen. Some scientists believe that the decreasing size of rain forests will affect the climate on the earth, making it uncomfortable or even dangerous for life. Saving our rain forests is an international problem. One country, or even a few countries, cannot solve the problem alone. The nations of the world must work together to find a solution before it is too late.

A. Dùng các từ / nhóm từ gợi ý để đặt câu hỏi: (1đ)

1. Where / tropical rain forests / find?
2. What / scientists / think ?

B. Trả lời các câu hỏi sau theo nội dung bài đọc: (1)

1. How many percent of the world's oxygen does Amazon rain forest produce?

2. Is saving our rain forests only a national problem?

V. Hãy hoàn thành những câu sau sao cho chúng có nghĩa tương tự như những câu cho sẵn: (1đ)

1. Julia is shorter than her sister.

Julia's sister

2. You can't drive unless you have got a licence.

If

3. I will meet her at the airport.

She

4. Learning English is not easy.

It is

VI. Hãy chọn từ thích hợp điền vào chỗ trống để hoàn thành đoạn văn sau: (1đ)

Assistant became called historical medicine
romances society where which writer

Sir Arthur Conan Doyle is famous as the (1) of the Sherlock Holmes stories. He was born in Scotland in 1859. He went to Edinburgh University and studied (2) He worked as a doctor for several years, but when he was thirty - two, he (3) a full - time writer. He wrote (4), adventure stories, and (5) stories, but it was the detective stories (6) made him famous. He wrote the first story in 1887, while he was still a doctor, and in the next twenty years he wrote fifty more. Sherlock Holmes lived in Baker Street with his friend and (7), Doctor Watson. Their enemy in many stories is a man (8) Moriarty. Sir Arthur Conan Doyle died in 1930, aged seventy - one.

PHẦN ĐÁP ÁN

TEST 1

I. ($6 \times 0,25 = 1,5$ điểm)

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. a | 2. b | 3. d |
| 4. a | 5. c | 6. a |

II. ($6 \times 0,25 = 1,5$ điểm)

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. interests | 4 Wrapping |
| 2. singers | 5. most, boredom |
| 3. unemployment | |

III. ($8 \times 0,25 = 2$ điểm)

1. waiting, to clear, to set out
2. playing / to play, snowing / to snow
3. to have
4. being allowed, to stay up

IV. ($4 \times 0,25 = 1$ điểm)

1. I'm fed up with going to the same places all the time.
2. She wasn't amused by our funny story.
3. I'd rather stay at home than go to see that film.
4. My brother is fond of pointing out my mistake.

V. ($8 \times 0,25 = 2$ điểm)

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| 1. about, for | 4. out of |
| 2. at / by | 5. With, to |
| 3. with | |

VI. ($4 \times 0,5 = 2$ điểm)

1. T

2. F

3. F

4. T

TEST 2

I. ($0,125 \times 8 = 1$ điểm)

1, considerable

2. creative

3. recognizable

4. hilly

5. suburban

6. regional

7. effective

8. wealthy

II. ($0,25 \times 6 = 1,5$ điểm)

1. It was in 1966 that England won the World Cup.

2. It's tomorrow that John is leaving for Oxford.

3. It's Mr Perkins who you met at the party last night.

4. It's I who told the police about the robbery.

5. It's Germanic language that forms the basis of modern English.

6. It's English that is the language of international business research and science.

III. ($0,25 \times 6 = 1,5$ điểm)

1. variety, truly

2. attractions

3. official

4. dishonest

5. simplicity

IV. ($0,25 \times 8 = 2$ điểm)

1. This is Kensington Garden, which every visitor from abroad admires.

2. The speech which we listened to last night was informative.

3. They climbed Mount Rainier, which is in the state of Washington, last year.

4. Sally lost her job, which wasn't surprising.

5. We enjoyed the music which we heard at the concert last Sunday
6. I took a picture of the rainbow which appeared in the sky after the shower.
7. I received two job offers, neither of which I accepted.
8. Oxford is a great university which is known all over the world.

V. ($0,25 \times 4 = 1$ điểm)

- | | | | |
|------------|----------|-----------|----------------|
| 1. farther | 2. which | 3. boring | 4. imaginable. |
|------------|----------|-----------|----------------|

V. (1 điểm)

3 - 5 - 1 - 2 - 4 - 6.

VII ($0,25 \times 8 = 2$ điểm)

- | | | | |
|-------------|------------|----------|---------|
| 1. invented | 2. between | 3. Later | 4. hard |
| 5. language | 6. through | 7. a few | 8. as. |

TEST 3

I. ($0,25 \times 8$ điểm)

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1. reading, smoking | 3. to be loved, needed |
| 2. to come, standing | 4. have never heard, interested |

II. ($0,25 \times 6 = 1,5$ điểm)

- | | | |
|------|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. b | 3. d |
| 4. a | 5. b | 6. c |

III. ($0,25 \times 4 = 1$ điểm)

- | | | |
|-------------|------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. regional | 2. qualifications, applicant | 3. borrowings |
|-------------|------------------------------|---------------|

IV. ($0,25 \times 6 = 1,5$ điểm)

1. Jack loves his parents' house, where he was born.

2. The man who had been driving all day was tired and wanted to stop.
3. Isaac Newton, who was an English scientist, was born in 1642 and died in 1727.
4. I don't like stories which have unhappy endings.
5. They rowed across the Atlantic, which had never been done before.
6. There's a canteen where students usually have lunch.

V. ($0,25 \times 8 = 2$ điểm)

- | | | | |
|-------------|-------------|------------|------------------|
| 1. American | 2. pen-name | 3. on | 4. school |
| 5. When | wanted | 7. stories | 8. liked / loved |

VI. ($0,25 \times 8 = 2$ điểm)

1. Katherine Mansfield was born in New Zealand in 1888.
2. She left her country, came to England when she was in her twenties and spent the rest of her life in Europe.
3. She married twice, but her first marriage was unsuccessful.
4. In 1915, her younger brother died in France, which made a deep impression on her.
5. Three years later she married the critic, John Middleton Murry, who encouraged her writing.
6. The memories of her childhood and her brother are described in some of her short stories. All of her work describe everyday life.
7. Her best known collections of stories were published in 1920s, like "The Garden Party", published in 1922.
8. She died in Fontainebleau, France, in 1923 after a long illness / after she had been ill for a long time.

BÀI KIỂM TRA GIỮA HỌC KỲ I - 60' (Số 1)

I. $\frac{1}{4} \times 8 = 2đ$

- | | | | |
|--------|----------|-------------|-------------|
| 1. the | 2. after | 3. anything | 4. spending |
| 5. air | 6. when | 7. flying | 8. pass |

II. $\frac{1}{8} \times 8 = 1đ$

- | | |
|---------------|------------------|
| 1. cooking | 5. meeting |
| 2. to talk | 6. working |
| 3. raining | 7. Have you seen |
| 4. is covered | 8. taking |

III. $\frac{1}{4} \times 8 = 2đ.$

1. My father bought a motorbike that / which costs two thousand dollars.
2. I lost a watch that / which was invaluable.
3. The books that / which belong to Ann are on the table.
The books that / which are on the table belong to Ann.
4. I was sitting on a chair that / which suddenly collapsed.
5. Shakespeare wrote plays which / that people have enjoyed for four centuries.
6. They are the postcards that / which I sent from Australia.
7. That is the magazine that / which I got for you yesterday.
8. The house that / which has been built in the forest doesn't have electricity.

IV. $\frac{1}{4} \times 8 = 2đ$

1. collecting
2. collect
3. touch
4. that it

5. put
6. were
7. have added
8. a bigger

V. $\frac{1}{8} \times 8 = 1đ$

- | | | | |
|---------|--------|---------|-------|
| 1. at | 2. for | 3. with | 4. in |
| 5. with | 6. of | 7. for | 8. at |

VI. $\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 1đ$

Đáp án mẫu

1. I'm very afraid of staying alone at home at night:
2. These are the books that / which my father gave me on my birthday.
3. If you don't stop smoking, your health will become worse and worse.
4. The weather in the North is much colder than that in the South.

VII. $\frac{1}{8} \times 8 = 1đ$

- | | |
|-------------|------------|
| 1. which | 5. boring |
| 2. to lock | 6. that |
| 3. on | 7. at |
| 4. cleaning | 8. to come |

BÀI KIỂM TRA GIỮA HỌC KỲ I - 60' (số 2)

I. $\frac{1}{4} \times 8 = 2đ$

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------|
| 1. for sending | 5. with saying |
| 2. about/for not writing | 6. of standing |
| 3. of / about leaving | 7. of being |
| 4. in selling | 8. at selling |

II. $\frac{1}{4} \times 6 = 1,5đ$

1. We started learning English 3 years ago.
2. I don't like drinking coffee with milk.
3. She is tired of doing the same work every day.
4. It is the car that / which caused the accident.
5. The Amazon and the Nil are the two longest rivers in the world.
6. I borrow a motorbike that / which is my uncle's.

III. $\frac{1}{4} \times 8 = 2đ$

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 1. seeing him | 5. remember turning |
| 2. a bookshop | 6. that / which |
| 3. which / that | 7. interested |
| 4. staying at | 8. (much) smaller |

IV. $\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 1đ$

1. Can / Does anyone persuade Mrs. Kent to give up her job?

- No, they can't / don't.

2. What is Mrs. Kent fed up with?

- She is fed up with staying at home and watching TV all day.

3. What does Mrs. Kent enjoy doing?

- She enjoys working.

4. What does the writer want her to do?

- He / She wants her to take care of her health.

V. $\frac{1}{4} \times 6 = 1,5đ$

1. working

4. successful

2. better

5. sailor

3. boring

6. interested

VI. $\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 1đ$

1. B

2. A

3. C

4. D

VII. $\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 1đ$

1. We are (very) interested in the play.

2. Maria didn't finish her work as quickly as I did.

3. Would you mind opening the window?

4. I used to live in London.

BÀI KIỂM TRA GIỮA HỌC KỲ I NÂNG CAO (số 1)

I. $\frac{1}{8} \times 8 = 1đ$

1. playing - to play

4. sitting up

2. eating

5. was swimming

3. Will you drive - driving 6. to post

II. $\frac{1}{8} \times 8 = 1\text{đ}$

1. delivering

5. get

2. pushing

6. having

3. shut

7. designed

4. to push

8. opening

III. $\frac{1}{4} \times 8 = 2\text{đ}$

1. They are the postcards that/which arrived yesterday.

2. That's the building (which / that) we passed by.

That's the building by which we passed.

3. His best film which / that was about the life of Uncle Ho won several awards.

4. The window which / that overlooks the garden is broken.

5. Here is a photo which / that shows my house.

6. They are the shops (which / that) I got these from.

They are the shops from which I got these.

7. The house which / that has the green shutters is for sale.

8. Sarah couldn't come to the party, which was a pity.

IV. $\frac{1}{8} \times 8 = 1\text{đ}$

Đáp án mẫu:

1. My favourite films are those which / that have plenty of action.

2. You should take regular exercise instead of sitting in front of the television all day.

3. I've given up smoking for three years.

4. We expect to have left school by the end of next year.
5. I'm tired of listening to his talk.
6. Jack remembers going to the circus when he was a small child.
7. I'll stop lending you money if you waste it on cigarettes.
8. It is the bad storm that destroyed many houses.

V. $\frac{1}{8} \times 8 = 1d$

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. F | 2. F | 3. T | 4. T |
| 5. F | 6. F | 7. F | 8. F |

VI. $\frac{1}{8} \times 8 = 1d$

- | | |
|---------|---------------|
| 1. of | 5. of / about |
| 2. with | 6. with |
| 3. to | 7. for |
| 4. for | 8. on |

VII. $\frac{1}{4} \times 8 = 2d$

1. at → to
2. fed up you telling → fed up with you telling
3. finding out → to find out
4. to smoke → smoking
5. it → that / which
6. cook → cooking
7. bored → boring
8. more fastly → faster

VIII. $\frac{1}{8} \times 8 = 1đ$

1. C

2. D

3. A

4. B

5. D

6. B

7. D

8. A

BÀI KIỂM TRA GIỮA HỌC KỲ I NÂNG CAO (số 2)

I. $\frac{1}{8} \times 8 = 1đ$

1. is playing

5. making

2. hearing

6. told

3. play

7. to relax

4. forgetting

8. to enjoy

II. $\frac{1}{4} \times 8 = 2đ$

1. telling

5. that / which

2. gave her for

6. than people / those

3. to eating

7. an armchair

4. for letting

8. keen

III. $\frac{1}{8} \times 8 = 1đ$

1. to pick up

5. with

2. that

6. which

3. buying

7. hearing

4. Whatever

8. exciting

IV. $\frac{1}{4} \times 8 = 2d$

1. It is the house that / which was built in 1911.
2. Are you fond of walking in the rain without wearing a raincoat?
3. He is the most interesting boy I have ever met.
4. Australia is the country in which kangaroos and koalas are still found.
5. Do you like spending / your free time playing tennis with me? Would you like to spend.
6. If you give up smoking, your health will be / become better and better.
7. We are bored with doing the same thing every day.
8. Sam Son is a beach which / that is good for swimming.

V. $\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 1d$

1. He enjoys recalling his high school days.
2. He was chosen as "Most Likely to Succeed".
3. He is now the president of an electronics company.
4. They congratulate themselves on achieving more than they had thought when they were eighteen.

VI. $\frac{1}{8} \times 8 = 1d$

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------|
| 1. peaceful | 4. beautifully |
| 2. amusing - amused | 5. failure - succeed |
| 3. taking | 6. working |

VII. $\frac{1}{8} \times 8 = 1đ$

- | | | | |
|--------|------|------|--------|
| 1. c/h | 2. d | 3. a | 4. e |
| 5. g | 6. b | 7. f | 8. c/h |

VIII. $\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 1đ$

1. There is only one of her book which I have not read.
2. Dave regrets not going / having gone to university.
3. We hope the next exercise will be easier than this.
4. I'm tired of arguing with you.

TEST 4

I. (0,25×6 = 1,5 điểm)

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. whose, evolution | 3. philosopher |
| 2. cure | 4. make, like |

II. (0,25×6 = 1,5 điểm)

- | | | |
|----------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| 1. is going to spend | 2. has never been | 3. is looking |
| 4. plans | 5. is | 6. is going to visit |

III. (0,25×8 = 2 điểm)

1. That's the room where the meeting is held.
2. Man wasn't as tall as he is today.
so
3. Most jobs in the manufacturing factories will be taken over by robots.
4. Future man is likely to be different from us.
5. The test that we did yesterday wasn't easy.

6. It was Charlotte Bronte who wrote Jane Eyre.
7. Michael Faraday, whose invention of generator made him famous, was an English physicist.
- 8 The more our finger are used in modern life, the more sensitive they will grow.

IV. (0,25×4 = 1 điểm)

- | | | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1. schooling | 2. modernize | 3. successful | 4. certainly |
|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|

V. (0,25×8 = 2 điểm)

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. b | 2. a | 3. c | 4. a |
| 3. d | 6. d | 7. c | 8. b |

VI. (0,5×4 = 2 điểm)

1. Can you tell me the name of the English writer who wrote "Oliver Twist"?
2. Jarne Watt, whose invention of the steam engine was famous throughout the world, was a Scottish scientist.
3. It's likely that our arms and legs will grow weaker because we tend to make less use of them.
4. Hemingway is known / considered as one of the greatest American writers in this century.

TEST 5

I. (0,25×6 = 1,5 điểm)

- | | | |
|----------|----------|---------------------|
| 1. whose | 2. where | 3. who |
| 4. which | 5. whom | 6. which 7. that |

II. (0,25×6 = 1,5 điểm)

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1. famous | 2. success | 3. truly |
| 4. inventor | 5. scientists | 6. entrance |

III. ($0,25 \times 6 = 1,5$ điểm)

1. You will be ill unless you stop smoking.
2. Waterloo, where Napoleon Bonaparte was defeated, is a city in Austria.
3. Mercury is sometimes called the morning or evening star.
4. World population will continue to rise if we don't try to reduce it.
5. Would you mind lending me your bike this weekend?
6. I'd rather not go on this excursion.

IV. ($0,125 \times 12 = 1,5$ điểm)

- | | | |
|------------------|-------------------|-----------|
| 1. before, after | 2. off, of | 3. in, at |
| 4. on, of | 5. by, of, in, in | |

V. ($0,25 \times 4 = 1$ điểm)

Tùy ý học sinh

VI. ($0,25 \times 4 = 1$ điểm)

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. d | 2. d | 3. b | 4. a |
|------|------|------|------|

VII. ($0,5 \times 4 = 2$ điểm)

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. T | 2. T | 3. F | 4. T |
|------|------|------|------|

BÀI KIỂM TRA HỌC KỲ I - 60' (số 1)

I. $\frac{1}{4} \times 8 = 2đ$

1. seeing
2. press - will come
3. has been sleeping / has slept

4. to do

5. enjoyed - listening - hearing

I. $\frac{1}{4} \times 8 = 2\text{đ}$

1. who

2. wrong

3. dialled

4. who

5. ringing / ring

6. out

7. called / named

8. when

III. $\frac{1}{8} \times 8 = 1\text{đ}$

1. whose

2. visiting

3. unless

4. with

5. will have

6. who

7. eating

8. amusing

IV. $\frac{1}{4} \times 6 = 1,5\text{đ}$

1. showing

2. slowly

3. interested

4. discovery - famous - scientist

V. $\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 1\text{đ}$

1. Where was Geoffrey Chaucer born?

- He was born in London.

2. How many times did he visit France and Italy during his life?

- He visited France and Italy several times during his life.

3. Whose works did he get acquainted with?

- Dante, Petrarch and Boccaccio's works

4. What was his most important work?

- His most important work was the "Canterbury Tales".

VI. $\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 1đ$

Đáp án mẫu:

1. who enjoy rock music.

2. with cooking dinner every day.

3. we will / shall miss the beginning of the film.

4. that/which are not in fashion.

VII. $\frac{1}{4} \times 6 = 1,5đ$

1. The woman who spoke to me was very helpful.

2. They are the children whose team won the match.

3. She took me to her vilage where she was born and grew up.

4. A dictionary is a book that / which explains words.

5. He's the boy (who / whom) I bought this toy for.

He's the boy for whom I bought this toy.

6. Jack knows a man whose name is William Blueheart Duckbill, Jr.

BÀI KIỂM TRA HỌC KỲ I - 60' (Số 2)

I. $\frac{1}{4} \times 8 = 2đ$

1. borrowing - asking - to do

2. is known
3. can't turn - putting
4. was cleaning - found

II. $\frac{1}{4} \times 8 = 2d$

- | | |
|-----------------|----------------|
| 1. who / that | 5. whom |
| 2. which / that | 6. which |
| 3. whose | 7. whose |
| 4. where | 8. who(m)/that |

III. $\frac{1}{4} \times 8 = 2d$

- | | |
|----------|----------------|
| 1. she | 5. be |
| 2. since | 6. whose |
| 3. were | 7. its / whose |
| 4. the | 8. who / that |

IV. $\frac{1}{4} \times 8 = 2d$

1. This is the exact spot where the accident happened.
2. The student whose parents you just met is one of my class mates.
3. We got tired of answering his questions again and again.
4. It's likely that people will have to work only four hours a day.
5. My father, who is on a business trip to Ho Chi Minh City all this week sent me this present.
6. I won't lend you my motorbike unless you promise to be careful.
7. People who fear flying avoid travelling by plane.

8. Time Magazine, which is available in every country in the world, is published every week.

V. $\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 1đ$

1. B 2. A 3. D 4. C

VI. $\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 1đ$

1. French was international language in the middle of 19th century.
2. It started colonies in North America and India in the 17 century.
3. It also had colonies in other parts of Asia, Africa and the South Pacific by 1900.
4. The United States became very powerful after the World War II.

BÀI KIỂM TRA HỌC KỲ I - 60' (số 3)

I. $\frac{1}{4} \times 8 = 2đ$

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 1. what | 5. what |
| 2. who | 6. said |
| 3. which | 7. that |
| 4. who | 8. told |

II. $\frac{1}{4} \times 8 = 2đ$

- | | |
|----------|---------------|
| 1. to do | 5. to hearing |
|----------|---------------|

2. with going

6. of working

3. in persuading

7. to speaking

4. in cycling

8. for having

III. $\frac{1}{4} \times 6 = 1,5d$

1. She is the woman who used to sit next to me in class.
2. It's likely that everyone will finish college or university.
3. We are fed up with going shopping every afternoon.
4. That is the restaurant where we had lunch yesterday.
5. If you don't go to bed early, you won't / can't get up early tomorrow.
6. I spoke to a man whose son is a pilot

IV. $\frac{1}{8} \times 8 = 1d$

1. F

2. T

3. T

4. T

5. F

6. F

7. T

8. F

V. $\frac{1}{8} \times 8 = 1d$

1. western

5. thinness

2. unhappy

6. accept

3. like

7. noise

4. interesting

8. import

VI. $\frac{1}{4} \times 6 = 1,5d$

1. to read it → to read
2. unless I won't get → unless I get
if I don't get

3. surprising → surprised
4. to who one can talk about anything to him.
→ to whom one can talk about anything.
who(m) one can talk about anything to.
5. to watch → watching
6. who his → whose

VII. $\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 1đ.$

1. Anyone who understands this book is cleverer than I am.
2. I don't mind giving you a lift.
3. Is this the cheapest watch you have (got) ?
4. If you don't get a visa, you can't visit the United States.

BÀI KIỂM TRA HỌC KỲ I NÂNG CAO (số 1)

I. $\frac{1}{4} \times 8 = 2đ$

1. being asked - haven't prepared
2. leave - will miss
3. was allowed - opening
4. to go - picking up

II. $\frac{1}{8} \times 8 = 1đ$

The police have *sat* they are looking for a young

1. said

man between nineteen and twenty - four *who's* hair is

2. whose

red and who was seen with *too* other men in a

3. two

yellow car which was being driven at *height* speed

4. high

along River Street at 4.30 p.m. *yesturday*. Anyone

5. yesterday

who saw him or has *informmation* about + the other

6. information

two men should contact the police *imediately*. What

7. immediately

you tell the police will be *cheated* confidentially

8. treated

III. $\frac{1}{4} \times 8 = 2d$

1. was when

5. where there was

2. likely that

6. about missing

3. Whose

7. feel like

4. unless

8. who hadn't been / not to have been

IV. $\frac{1}{4} \times 8 = 2d$

1. The woman (?) who arrived at 6.30 (?) left just before midnight.

2. I went to a shop which / that was in Oxford Street

The shop (which / that) I went to was in Oxford Street.

3. Every neighbourhood in Brussels has small cafes where customers drink coffee and eat pastries.

4. I invited ten people to my party, some of whom are my classmates.

5. Summer is the time of year when the weather is the hottest

6. I spoke to the man whose wife had been admitted to the hospital.
7. She's the nurse (who / whom / I gave the flowers to.
She's the nurse to whom I gave the flowers.
8. Laura didn't come to class yesterday, which made me surprised.

V. $\frac{1}{8} \times 8 = 1d$

- | | |
|---------------|--------------|
| 1. terrifying | 5. slowly |
| 2. terrifying | 6. known |
| 3. epidemics | 7. including |
| 4. believed | 8 died |

VI. $\frac{1}{8} \times 8 = 1d$

- | | |
|-------------|----------------------|
| 1. probably | 5. say you are sorry |
| 2. strange | 6. think about |
| 3. quiet | 7. rent |
| 4. strong | 8. need |

VII. $\frac{1}{8} \times 8 = 1d$

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. A | 2. D | 3. B | 4. C |
| 5. A | 6. D | 7. B | 8. B |

VIII. $\frac{1}{8} \times 8 = 1d$

1. I was delighted to get your letter this morning.
2. Congratuations. I hope that you'll be very happy with your husband.
3. Unfortunately I won't be able to come to the wedding.

1. At my age I don't think I would find the journey easy.
5. All the same I would love to give you a wedding present.
6. Will you write and tell me what you would like as a present?
7. My thoughts will be with you both on the big day.
8. Don't forget to send me some photographs and a piece of the wedding cake.

BÀI KIỂM TRA HỌC KỲ I NÂNG CAO (số 2)

I. $\frac{1}{4} \times 8 = 2đ$

- | | |
|------------------|---------------|
| 1. discovered | 5. exclaiming |
| 2. were missing | 6. has taken |
| 3. was searching | 7. seeing |
| 4. rushed | 8. knows |

II. $\frac{1}{8} \times 8 = 1đ$

- | | |
|-------|------------|
| 1. at | 5. by |
| 2. of | 6. of |
| 3. at | 7. with |
| 4. to | 8. from/to |

III. $\frac{1}{4} \times 8 = 2đ$

1. Alexander Fleming was a Scotsman who discovered penicillin.
2. It's likely that people will live on Mars.
3. Are you fond of speaking English in class?

4. We would like to live in a country where there is plenty of sunshine.
5. He speaks English more fluently now than he used to.
6. If the weather is bad, we won't go away.
7. I met a boy whose father is a famous writer.
8. My sister sometimes forget to turn off the stove when she has finished cooking.

IV. $\frac{1}{8} \times 8 = 1d$

- | | |
|---------------|-----------------|
| 1. predicting | 5. greatest |
| 2. successful | 6. impressed |
| 3. scientists | 7. embarrassing |
| 4. invention | 8. historic |

V. $\frac{1}{8} \times 8 = 1d$

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. d | 2. a | 3. e | 4. f |
| 5. b | 6. h | 7. g | 8. c |

VI. $\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 1d$

1. He was born in 1772 in Devonshire.
2. His first volume of poems was published in 1796.
3. His close friend was Wordsworth.
4. His poetry was tinged with the Romantic love of the mysterious and supernatural.

VII. $\frac{1}{8} \times 8 = 1d$

- | | |
|-----------------|------------|
| 1. which / that | 5. for |
| 2. called | 6. trainer |

3. that

7. immediately

4. One

8. Who/that

VIII. $\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 1đ$

1. Jean was the first person whose advice I asked for.
2. Don't take this job unless you really want it.
3. The girls are looking forward to seeing their grandparents again.
4. Do you get on with the person who lives next door?

BÀI KIỂM TRA HỌC KỲ I NÂNG CAO (số 3)

I. $\frac{1}{4} \times 8 = 2đ$

1. don't leave - will miss - getting
2. be protected - to killing
3. of washing
4. appologized - have never heard

II. $\frac{1}{8} \times 8 = 1đ$

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. C | 2. A | 3. B | 4. D |
| 5. C | 6. D | 7. A | 8. B |

III. $\frac{1}{8} \times 8 = 1đ$

1. on whom
2. Maidstone, where
3. for which

4. guests, whose cars outside,
5. when / at which
6. to whom
7. train, which
8. 6. 30, at which

IV. $\frac{1}{4} \times 6 = 1,5đ$

1. What's the cheapest flight you have?
2. How long do you want / would you like to stay?
3. Will you be spending your weekend there?
4. It costs £70. How does that sound?
5. What time are the flights?
6. Could I have a seat on / Could you book me on the 7.30 flight?

V. $\frac{1}{8} \times 8 = 1đ$

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| 1. planets | 5. adjectives |
| 2. sciences | 6. verbs |
| 3. countries / nations | 7. seasons |
| 4. capitals | 8. fruits |

VI. $\frac{1}{4} \times 6 = 1,5đ$

Đáp án mẫu:

1. where I have to wear a tie.
2. you take / get a taxi
3. parents argue.
4. everybody will live in town.

5. who repairs electric equipments.
6. for helping me with my homework.

VII. $\frac{1}{8} \times 8 = 1đ$

- | | |
|----------|---------|
| 1. have | 5. V |
| 2. they | 6. V |
| 3. where | 7. more |
| 4. to | 8. that |

VIII. $\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 1đ$

1. My house was broken into last week (by a burglar).
2. I'll phone the police if you like.
3. Alice's responsible for looking after the staff.
4. It's years since I last saw Anne.

TEST 6

I. ($0,25 \times 8 = 2$ điểm)

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| 1. stopped, would fly | 4. will do |
| 2. gazed, had come | 5. to be closed |
| 3. got, was shining | |

II. ($0,25 \times 4 = 1$ điểm)

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. b | 2. c | 3. b | 4. d |
|------|------|------|------|

III. ($0,25 \times 6 = 1,5$ điểm)

- | | |
|--------------------------|----------------------|
| 1. overweight | 2. unsuccessful |
| 3. Prevention, effective | 4. Smoking, harmful. |

IV. (0,25×6 = 1,5 điểm)

1. If the weather were nice today, I would go to the park.
2. If George hadn't walked to work in the rain, he wouldn't have caught a cold.
3. If she felt well, she could help us.
4. If I had time, I would come to see you.
5. If Mrs Smith didn't sit around so much she would be fit.
6. If we hadn't run out of money, we wouldn't have come home from our holiday

V. (0,25×4 = 1 điểm)

1. It is said that many people are homeless after the flood.
2. He was advised by the doctor to stop drinking.
3. A lot of new machines have been bought by the farm.
4. The price of wheat exports will be increased by the government.

VI. (0,25×8 = 2 điểm)

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. c | 2. b | 3. a | 4. a |
| 5. b | 6. c | 7. b | 8. c |

VII. (0,5×2 = 1 điểm)

Cancer is one of the most serious diseases. Scientists and doctors have been working hard in order to find out a remedy to cure this.

TEST 7

I. (0,25×4 = 1 điểm)

- | | |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| 1. extinction | 2. affected |
| 3. decay | 4. polluted/contaminated |

II. ($0,25 \times 8 = 2$ điểm)

- | | | |
|-------------|---------------------|----------------|
| 1. has been | 2. has been raining | 3. has dropped |
| 4. shone | 5. changes | 6. to expect |
| 7. wake | 8. be snowing | |

III. ($0,25 \times 8 = 2$ điểm)

1. Someone might have seen the thief leaving.
2. This job should have been done yesterday.
3. Do you find ancient cities interesting or not?
4. I spent an hour travelling to Cairo, the capital of Egypt.
5. If I had studied carefully I wouldn't have made so many mistakes / such a lot of mistakes.
6. He must have gone to London last Saturday.
7. We won't get home unless it stops snowing.
8. It was in 1861 that the ship, Mary Celeste was built.

IV. ($0,5 \times 4 = 2$ điểm)

Tùy ý học sinh.

V. ($0,25 \times 4 = 1$ điểm)

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. d | 2. c | 3. b | 4. b |
|------|------|------|------|

VI. ($0,5 \times 4 = 2$ điểm)

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. T | 2. F | 3. T | 4. T |
|------|------|------|------|

BÀI KIỂM TRA CUỐI NĂM - 60' (số 1)

I. $\frac{1}{4} \times 8 = 2d$

- | | |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1. would tell | 4. had known - would have visited |
| 2. painting | 5. am working |
| 3. hasn't spoken | 6. be told - don't do |

II. $\frac{1}{4} \times 8 = 2d$

1. Pollution

5. nonsmokers

2. whose

6. themselves

3. than

7. if

4. from

8. their

III. $\frac{1}{4} \times 6 = 1,5d$

1. If I were you, I wouldn't buy that bicycle.

2. Are you usually bored with reading long books?

3. A farmer is a person who works on a farm.

4. He doesn't drive as carefully as he used to.

5. I will never forget meeting her for the first time.

6. They are the children whose parents died three years ago.

IV. $\frac{1}{4} \times 6 = 1,5d$

1. excited

4. better

2. carefully / carelessly

5. invention - inventor

3. swimming

V. $\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 1d$

1. He was born in 1865 in Bombay, India.

2. He was educated in England.

3. He returned to India when he was 17 years old.

at the age of seventeen.

4. He won the Nobe / prize for literature in 1907.

VI. $\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 1đ$

1. B

2. A

3. C

4. D

VII. $\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 1đ$

1. If John hadn't eaten too much birthday cake, he wouldn't have been sick.
2. I think Paris is the most beautiful city in the world.
3. The jewels were being protected by a guard.
4. I'm used to studying late at night.

BÀI KIỂM TRA CUỐI NĂM - 60' (số 2)

I. $\frac{1}{4} \times 8 = 2đ$

1. have just heard
2. would like
3. Do you think
4. had

5. was
6. would suit
7. has
8. will bring

II. $\frac{1}{4} \times 8 = 2đ$

1. unless
2. on
3. which / that
4. biologist

5. would / could
6. where
7. more
8. since

III. $\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 1đ$

1. meet → meeting
2. surprising → surprised
3. would eat → ate
4. who they → who

IV. $\frac{1}{4} \times 8 = 2đ$

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------|
| 1. explosion | 5. experts |
| 2. control | 6. seriously |
| 3. Economists | 7. crisis |
| 4. Agriculturalist | 8. develop |

V. $\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 1đ$

1. A computer is used to do that job nowadays.
2. That parcel shouldn't have been opened by the children.
3. A new hospital is going to be built just outside of town.
4. That chair wasn't broken by Tommy.

VI. $\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 1đ$

Đáp án mẫu:

1. I wouldn't do that
2. son is my classmate.
3. you had told me earlier.
4. staying at home every night.

VII. $\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 1đ$

1. Where and when was James Cook born?
 - He was born in England in 1728.
2. What did he do when he was 18 (years old)?
 - He found a job on a coastal ship.
3. Who were his parents?
 - They were poor farm workers.
4. What happened to him in 1768?
 - In 1768 King George III made him the captain of a ship and sent him to the Pacific.

BÀI KIỂM TRA CUỐI NĂM - 60' (số 3)

I. $\frac{1}{4} \times 8 = 2đ$

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. won't be able - to help | 4. have you known |
| 2. didn't have | 5. were watching |
| 3. being called - need | 6. talking |

II. $\frac{1}{4} \times 8 = 2đ$

- | | |
|--------|---------------|
| 1. for | 4. for - of |
| 2. for | 5. about - to |
| 3. in | 6. with |

III. $\frac{1}{8} \times 8 = 1đ$

- | | | | |
|------|------|------|------|
| 1. F | 2. F | 3. F | 4. F |
| 5. T | 6. T | 7. F | 8. F |

IV. $\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 2d$

1. I read about the child whose life was saved by her pet dog.
2. John works as hard as Susan (does).
3. If I hadn't been sick yesterday, I would have gone to class.
4. The house where I was born and grew up was destroyed in an earthquake.

V. $\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 2d$

- | | |
|---------------|------------|
| 1. famous | 5. life |
| 2. youngest | 6. reacted |
| 3. interested | 7. writing |
| 4. married | 8. writers |

VI. $\frac{1}{8} \times 8 = 1d$

- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. whom | 5. were shining |
| 2. hadn't forgotten | 6. lend |
| 3. going | 7. a few |
| 4. tired | 8. may have been discovered |

VII. $\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 1d$

1. If he were a millionaire, he would buy you a palace.
2. I haven't seen my uncle since I was a schoolboy.
3. It took Peter three hours to repaint his house.
4. You didn't remember to lock the door, did you?

BÀI KIỂM TRA CUỐI NĂM NÂNG CAO (số 1)

I. $\frac{1}{8} \times 8 = 1đ$

1. Were - wouldn't exist
2. having
3. will / shall telephone
4. ruined - washed - had read - wouldn't have washed

II. $\frac{1}{4} \times 8 = 2đ$

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. how | 5. became |
| 2. results | 6. providing |
| 3. living | 7. one |
| 4. of | 8. which |

III. $\frac{1}{8} \times 8 = 1đ$

- | | |
|--------------|-----------------|
| 1. didn't we | 5. can you |
| 2. is it | 6. haven't they |
| 3. will you | 6. did they |
| 4. does he | 8. will you |

IV. $\frac{1}{8} \times 8 = 1đ$

1. If I had spare ticket, I would take you to the concert.
2. I have three brothers, all of whom are married.
3. It's likely that everyone will spend their holidays abroad.
4. We are all fed up with listening to his story.

5. I would have walked with you if I hadn't twisted my ankle.
6. This job suits students who want to work during holidays.
7. Would you mind taking the book back to the library for me?
8. We couldn't find the man whose wallet was stolen.

V. $\frac{1}{8} \times 8 = 1d$

Sugar cane is a kind of grass. It is a *relative* of corn and
bamboo. No one has ever found a *wild* sugar
plant, so no one
is sure where the plant came from. *Scientists*
think it probably
came from Southeast Asia. Farmers were *raising*
sugar cane
in India by 300 B.C. It *reached* China before
the first
century B.C. and also moved slowly west to
Persia. When
the Arabs won a war *against* Persia, they
introduced sugar
throughout the *Middle* East, Sicily, and Spain.
Columbus took it to the New World.

1. relative.
2. wild
3. Scientists
4. raising
5. reached
6. century
7. against
8. Middle

VI. $\frac{1}{4} \times 8 = 2d$

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------|
| 1. wonderful | 4. sleepless |
| 2. truth - discovered | 5. summary |
| 3. accidentally - playing | 6. competitors |

VII. $\frac{1}{8} \times 8 = 1đ$

1. C

2. A

3. D

4. B

5. C

6. D

7. A

8. B

VIII. $\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 1đ$

1. If she weren't busy, she could come to the party.
2. It may have been caused by the man whose hair was red.
3. Please stop shouting at the dog like that.
4. I was so tired that I couldn't keep my eyes open.

BÀI KIỂM TRA CUỐI NĂM NÂNG CAO (số 2)

I. $\frac{1}{8} \times 8 = 2đ$

1. is presently working
2. has just returned
3. was asked
4. studied

5. had never had
6. to use
7. spoke
8. enjoyed

II. $\frac{1}{4} \times 8 = 2đ$

1. which
2. might / could have
3. don't have to
4. I would have

5. Unless we/you
6. who studies
7. up with staying
8. prefers drinking

III. $\frac{1}{8} \times 8 = 1\text{d}$

1. don't

5. to

2. been

6. own

3. where

7. like

4. so

8. for

IV. $\frac{1}{8} \times 8 = 1\text{d}$

1. c

2. e

3. f

4. h

5. b

6. a

7. g

8. d

V. $\frac{1}{8} \times 8 = 1\text{d}$

1. How much would you like to spend?

2. Do you have a particular model in mind?

3. Have you thought about the colour?

4. Could I have a look at one, please?

5. How much is it / does it cost?

6. Would you like batteries too?

7. And could you show me how to put them in?

8. Can I pay by check?

VI. $\frac{1}{4} \times 6 = 1,5\text{d}$

1. The bank manager kept me waiting for half an hour.

2. One of the parents is taping the children's song.

3. People believe that Smith left England last week.

4. They have now proved this scientific theory is false.

5. How many times do they feed the seals at the zoo a day?

6. They used to start these engines by hand.

VII. $\frac{1}{8} \times 8 = 1đ$

1. fascinated

5. advantages

2. mechanical

6. dangerous

3. research

7. bother

4. generation

8. nuclear

VIII. $\frac{1}{4} \times 6 = 1,5đ$

1. His father was a doctor and he was the second of six children.

2. In 1918 he left his country and went to work as a driver in Italy where he was badly wounded.

3. He returned to America in 1919 and married in 1921.

4. He began his writing career in 1922 and stayed in Paris in the same year.

5. In 1954 he won a Nobel Prize.

6. Later in his life, he became very ill and (he) returned to live in America until his death in 1961.

BÀI KIỂM TRA CUỐI NĂM NÂNG CAO (số 3)

I. $\frac{1}{8} \times 8 = 1đ$

1. preparing - of practising - lost

2. wouldn't feel

3. would have done

4. doesn't want - to be called

II. $\frac{1}{4} \times 8 = 2d$

1. worked → working
2. opportunity → opportunities
3. who → which / that
4. recently invent → have recently invented
5. informations → information
6. develop → be developed
7. considering → to consider
8. be worked → work

III. $\frac{1}{8} \times 8 = 1d$

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. for - before | 4. from |
| 2. until | 5. in |
| 3. with | 6. for - on |

IV. $\frac{1}{8} \times 8 = 1d$

- | | |
|-----------------|------------------|
| 1. determined | 5. marriage |
| 2. qualified | 6. encouragement |
| 3. flight | 7. popularity |
| 4. achievements | 8. death |

V. $\frac{1}{8} \times 8 = 1d$

- | | |
|------------|--------------|
| 1. ease | 5. reduce |
| 2. true | 6. lengthen |
| 3. sadness | 7. impatient |
| 4. ugly | 8. useful |

VI. $\frac{1}{4} \times 6 = 1,5d$

1. If they understood the problem, they would find a solution.
2. Jim not only built his own house but (he) designed it himself as well.
3. I enjoyed talking to the people whom I had dinner with last night.
with whom I had dinner last night.
4. I neither know nor care what happened to him.
5. Although I try hard to play the guitar, I don't seem to improve.
6. We were so late that we missed the first act of the play.

VIII. $\frac{1}{8} \times 12 = 1,5d$

1. B

5. D

9. D

2. B

6. A

10. A

3. B

7. A

11. B

4. A

8. B

12. D

VIII. $\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 1d$

1. If A li had studied hard, he wouldn't have failed his exams.
2. Those are the people whose dog chases our cat.
3. My mother cooks better than me / I do.
is a better cook than me / I am.
4. John is being made to study hard by his parents.

ĐỀ LUYỆN THI TỐT NGHIỆP (số 1)

I. $\frac{1}{4} \times 8 = 2đ$

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. was | 5. is |
| 2. speak | 6. speaks |
| 3. am studying | 7. is studying |
| 4. is writing | 8. doesn't speak |

II. $\frac{1}{4} \times 6 = 1,5đ$

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. where | 4. population |
| 2. hadn't been | 5. whose |
| 3. with washing | 6. will be |

III. $\frac{1}{4} \times 6 = 1,5đ$

- | | |
|-------------|-------------|
| 1. French | 4. inventor |
| 2. better | 5. slowly |
| 3. speaking | 6. careful |

IV. $\frac{1}{2} \times 3 = 1,5đ$

1. Which language has more words than any other language?
- English has more words than any other language.
2. Do native speakers have trouble spelling English?
- Yes, they do.
+ Have native speakers (got) trouble spelling English?
- Yes, they have.

3. How many artificial languages have people invented since 1880?

- They have invented over fifty (artificial languages).

V. $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2đ$

1. Windmills were invented around 1500 years ago by the Persians.

2. Unless we hurry up, we will miss the train.

3. He doesn't drive as carefully as he used to.

4. It usually takes me thirty / 30 minutes to water the flowers every day.

VI. $\frac{1}{4} \times 6 = 1,5đ$

1. whose his daughter → whose daughter

2. came → had come

3. watching → to watch

4. more easier → easier

5. boring → bored

6. much → many

ĐỀ LUYỆN THI TỐT NGHIỆP (số 2)

III. $\frac{1}{4} \times 8 = 2đ$

1. comes

2. is studying

3. came

4. has been

5. going

6. cycling

6. will go

8. Will receive

II. $\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 1đ$

Đáp án mẫu:

1. Other sources are found.
2. studies biology.
3. playing football.
4. I wouldn't do that

III. $\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 1đ$

- | | |
|------------------|------------|
| 1. fluently | 3. harmful |
| 2. entertainment | 4. writer |

IV. $\frac{1}{2} \times 4 = 2đ$

1. Yes, it does.
2. Its purpose is to help provide a better life for children and their mothers.
3. 800 million people do.
4. They drink impure water / unsafe water.

V. $\frac{1}{4} \times 8 = 2đ$

- | | |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1. cancer / disease | 5. as |
| 2. who | 6. much |
| 3. times | 7. people / smokers / them / man |
| 4. of | 8. causes |

VI. $\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 1đ$

1. If Mary hadn't walked to work in rain, she wouldn't have got wet.
2. Dad speaks English better than Mum (does).
3. The problem can be understood by a child.
4. I haven't seen Rose for three years.

VII. $\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 1đ$

1. The police came to question the woman whose purse was stolen outside the supermarket.
2. If I weren't in a hurry, I would stay to dinner.
3. Maria doesn't speak Vietnamese as fluently as Jane (does).
4. The hotel where we stayed for a week was very comfortable.

ĐỀ LUYỆN THI TỐT NGHIỆP (số 3)

I. $\frac{1}{4} \times 8 = 2đ$

1. was doing - went
2. were - Wouldn't live
3. haven't finished
4. floats - pour - floats / will float

II. $\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 1đ$

- | | |
|-------|---------|
| 1. of | 3. with |
| 2. on | 4. in |

III. $\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 1d$

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. unemployment | 3. successful |
| 2. working | 4. scientists |

IV. 2d

A. $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1d$

1. When did Dr. King win the Nobel Peace prize?
- He won the Nobel peace prize in 1964.
2. What did he organize throughout the Southern United States and in Washington, D.C?
- He organized many peaceful mass demonstrations.

B. $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1d$

- | | |
|------|------|
| 1. F | 2. F |
|------|------|

V. $\frac{1}{4} \times 8 = 2d$

- | | |
|-------------|-----------------|
| 1. are | 5. for |
| 2. supplies | 6. demand |
| 3. would | 7. last |
| 4. there | 8. that / which |

VI. $\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 1d$

1. Our dog bit the postman.
2. If Carol didn't eat too much chocolate, she wouldn't be overweight.
3. Dave's the tallest (person / people / student) in the class.
4. More and more pollution is being produced by that factory.

VII. $\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 1đ$

Đáp án mẫu:

1. who studies mathematics.
2. the crop would have been good.
3. Where I used to spend my evenings.
4. we could build / built more hospitals.

ĐỀ LUYỆN THI TỐT NGHIỆP (số 4)

I. $\frac{1}{4} \times 8 = 2đ$

- | | |
|-------------------|-----------|
| 1. is | 5. goes |
| 2. has been | 6. went |
| 3. is now working | 7. stayed |
| 4. playing | 8. swam |

II. $\frac{1}{4} \times 8 = 2đ$

- | | |
|--------------|--------------------|
| 1. who plays | 5. would have |
| 2. planet | 6. with doing |
| 3. unless | 7. whose discovery |
| 4. where | 8. more |

III. $\frac{1}{4} \times 8 = 2đ$

- | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| 1. studying / to study | 2. fattest | 3. carefully |
| 4. helpful | 5. painter | 6. invitation |
| 7. playing | 8. Egyptians | |

IV. 2đ

A. $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1đ$

1. Where are tropical rain forests found?
2. What do (some) scientists think?

B. $\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1đ$

1. It produces about 30 to 40 percent of the world's oxygen?
2. No, it isn't.

V. $\frac{1}{4} \times 4 = 1đ$

1. Julia's sister is taller than her / she is.

is n't as short as her she is,

2. If you don't have / haven't got a licence, you can't drive.
3. She will be met at the airport.
4. It is not easy to learn English.

VI. $\frac{1}{8} \times 8 = 1đ$

1. writer

5. historical

2. medicine

6. which

3. became

7. assistant

4. romances

8. called

NHÀ XUẤT BẢN ĐẠI HỌC QUỐC GIA HÀ NỘI

16 Hàng Chuối - Hai Bà Trưng - Hà Nội

Điện thoại: (04) 9714897; (04) 7547936. Fax: (04) 9714899

Email: nxb@vnu.edu.vn

★ ★ ★

Chịu trách nhiệm xuất bản:

Giám đốc: PHÙNG QUỐC BẢO
Tổng biên tập: PHẠM THÀNH HƯNG

Biên tập và sửa bài: NGUYỄN HỮU CHIẾN

Biên tập tái bản: VÂN HÀ

Trình bày bìa: NGỌC THẮNG

ÔN TẬP VÀ KIỂM TRA TIẾNG ANH – QUYỂN 12

Mã số: 2L – 27 - ĐH 2005

In 2000 cuốn, khổ 14,5 x 20,5 tại Công ty in Ba Đình

Số xuất bản: 2/568/XB - CXB, ngày 21/4/2005. Số trích ngang: 86 KH/X

In xong và nộp lưu chiểu quý II năm 2005.